SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. $3 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1853. No. 67.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars an fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE
ON RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

☞ THE Raleigh & Gaston Road is now completed to Weldon, and in fine order, and the following permanent Schedule for the Passenger Trains has been put into operation:

Leave Raleigh at - - - - 8 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon at - - - - 1 P. M.

in time to connect with the day Trains for Petersburg, Portsmouth and Wilmington.

Returning, leave Weldon, after the arrival of the Express Train from Wilmington, at - - 3½ P. M.
Arrive at Raleigh at - - - - 8½ P. M.

Passengers will thus be enabled to take breakfast in Raleigh and supper in Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth or Wilmington,—or breakfast at those points and supper in Raleigh.

Persons wishing to come from any point on, or East of, the Wilmington Road, and from the Albemarle country will find this the most comfortable and expeditious route.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company, June 18, 1853. } 68—2m.

NORTH-CAROLINA AND NORFOLK.

THE PRACTICAL HATTERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in "NORFOLK," and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that "Merchants" will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage, may rely on having 'GOODS,' whether of our own 'MANUFACTURE' or 'IMPORTED,' as 'FASHIONABLE,' 'FINE and CHEAP' as any 'Northern JOBBER.' We earnestly request 'Merchants' to call and be 'CONVINCED,' that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies and Misses Bonnets, in great variety.
Canes and Umbrellas, wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

THIS beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible by the minutest description to give a correctidea of its utility. HATS made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new HAT, and painful headache. We could give you certificates of PHYSICIANS and the experience of the TRADE but would prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior HATS.

☞ HATS made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7, Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to exchange Merchandizing for Agriculture, offers for sale all his Real Estate in the town of Tarborough, to wit:

His Store Lot on the Court-House square, well known as "The Brick Store," with all necessary ware-houses and other buildings for merchandizing.

This Lot is considered one of the most desireable in Town, and has been tenanted as a place of trade without intermission ever since the foundation of the town.

Also, the residence of the subscriber, which has a good dwelling-house of five rooms, a basement and cellar, and all necessary buildings for a town residence—good fruit garden, &c.

The residence is located in one of the best neighborhoods of the town, and was successively occupied by the late Joseph B. Lloyd, James Weddell, and the late Henry L. Toole.

All the buildings and improvements are in good repair Also, for sale a well assorted Stock of Goods.

JOSEPH H. BOWDITCH.
Tarborough, April 14th, 1853. 44—tf.

ROBERTS'S
COPPER, TIN AND STOVE DEPOT,
ROANOKE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

IN STORE, a large and varied assortment of all kinds of COPPER and TIN Wares, at wholesale and retail, ower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard for steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purpores, Metallic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron, &c., Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it, Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus, of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, JR.,
Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
PETERSBURG, June 23, 1853.

WE are this day receiving direct from the Importer
60 Boxes Lemons, prime order
50 do. Oranges "
1000 lbs Filberts, fresh
1000 " Walnuts, "
1100 " Peacans, "
2000 " Palm Nuts, "
1700 " Almonds, "

Those in want of any of the above for the fourth of July, had better send their orders early, as all description of fruit is advancing.

SAM'L H. MARKS, & SON.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber most respectfully announces to the Public that he has made arrangements to keep a

Mechanic's Boarding House.

It is his intention to pay strict attention to the comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage. He begs leave to say that none need apply except those of good habits.

[illegible] McCLAIN.
Raleigh, March 15, 1853. 25—w3m.

Just Received,

SOME very fine Bracelets and full sets of Breast Pins, Ear Rings, something new.

PALMER & RAMSEY.
May 24, 1853. 54—

WILSON & GRICE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, AND NAVAL STORES.
PORTSMOUTH, VA.

HAVE in Store, and offier for sale,
P. R. and N. O. Sugar, in hhds. and barrels.
N. O. Molasses, in hhds. and tierces.
P. R. and Cuba Molasses, in hhds. and bbls.
Baltimore and Western Shoulders and Sides Bacon.
L. B. Salt—Marshall's factory filled.
Teas—consisting of a very large stock of Gun-powder, Young Hyson, Oolong, Powchong, &c., of every grade and various chops.
Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee.
Stuart's Crushed, Ground and Yellow Sugars.
Richmond Extra Flour.
Brown Soaps New York and Boston No. 1,
Fancy Soaps—Rose, Variegated and Almond.
Tobacco—a large stock of 1's, 5's, 8's, 10's and half lbs.
Ground Coffee—warranted pure.
Pearl Starch, Grain and Ground Pepper.
Nutmegs, Ginger, Spices and Chocolate.
Mustard, Wrapping Paper and Brooms.
Buckets, Demijohns, &c., &c.
100,000 Cigars of various brands and descriptions.

LIQUORS.

Hennessy London Dock Brandy, vintage of 1848, in half pipes and demijohns.
Choice old South Side Social Maderia Wine, in qr. casks and demijohns.
Skeidam Gin, "Honey" brand, in pipes and demijohns.
Signette, Duprey & Co., and other brands French Brandy, in various style of packages.
Pure Old Rye Whiskey of "Old Mongehelia," "Alleganv," Funk, Ziegler, and other choice brands, some of which is 14 years old, and 4th proof.
Old Bourbon Whiskey.
Cincinnati Rectified Whiskey.
Baltimore and Philadelphia Gin.
N. E. Rum.
Imitation French Brandy.
Old Apple Brandy.
Pure Malaga Wine.
Cider and Wine Vinegar.
Champagne of the celebrated "Heidsick" brand.
Also in yard, 500 casks pure Eastern Lime.
All of which they offer at the lowest wholerale rates, and upon accommodating terms.

WILSON & GRICE,
No. 11 High street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.
June 20, 1853. 64—3mspd.

IA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.
Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 39—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store
Peters burg, May 5, 1852. tf.

Books Just Received.

A NEW Dictionary of the English Language, by Charles Richardson, 2 vols, 4 to
Woman's Record, or Sketches of all distinguished women, from the beginning, till A. D., 1850. Arranged in four eras, with selections from female writers of every age, by Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, &c., illustrated by two hundred and thirty portraits, engraved on wood by Lossing & Barrett.

Select British Eloquence, embracing the best speeches entire of the most eminent orators of Great Britain for the last two centuries, with sketches of their lives, an estimate of their genius, and notes, critical and explanatory, by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D., Professor in Yale College.

The Hundred Boston Orators appointed by the municipal authorities and other public bodies from 1770 to 1852, comprising historical gleanings, illustrating the principles and progress of our republican institutions by James Spear Loring.

Industrial Drawing, comprising the description and uses of drawing instruments, the construction of plane figures, the projections and sections of geometrical solids, architectural elements, mechanism, and topographical drawing, with remarks on the method of teaching the subject, for the use of Academies and Common Schools, by [illegible], LL. D.

The Book of Ancient and Modern Fables, historical parallels and the family circle, by Henrietta Dmount.

For sale by W. H. HOWE HAY.
May 2, 1853. 48—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.
PARISEN & KING'S
NEW YORK, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA FREIGHT, PACKAGE, AND PARCEL
EXPRESS.
Per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers, and public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements, with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of *Merchandize, Valuable Packages*, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular *Express* of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } Proprietors.
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., } H. D TURNER,
W D. TOWNES, Petersb'g, Va., } Raleigh, N. C.
M. V. L. MAULE, Rich'd, Va.. }

N. B. We would also ask the attention of merchants at the following places—Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough, and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, p. m., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from N. Y. Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.

Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 39—1y.

House-Furnishing List.---Set No. 1, for Thirty Dollars.

THE following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisiie in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs, and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs. 1 Wash-Board, 3 Doz Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stay Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Corkscrew and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line.

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ½ds their value.

OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
April 28, 1850. 51—

SAM'L M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.

GIVE their personal and prompt attention to the Sal and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize o very description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville,
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, do.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Ch'f Eng. Central Rail Road.
May 2, 1853. 48—1y.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS. Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the grea quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

A TREATISE on the Adulteration of Food and Drinks, and plain and simple, directions for detecting them, with Over Hundred Recipes for tooth powders, hair dyes, skin powders, perfumes, &c. by M. E. Bibra. 1 Volume, 12mo. For sale at
TURNER'S New Book Store.
Raleigh, April 18, 1853.

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:
Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:
J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH
Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.
Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.
President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

New Fancy and Confectionary Store,
ON MAIN STREET.
Between Messrs. Pomeroy's & Porter's Sign of
"BIG BOOT."

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

Fancy Goods, &c.

French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Pottemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving Cream, Essences, Hair Tonics, side, tucking and dressing Combs, Pocket Knifes, Scissors, Hairpins, Needles, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe brushes, Accordeans, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

Confectionary, &c.

Candies of all deseriptions, Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves in 3-4, 1-4 and 1-8 jars, Filbeits, Almonds, Peacan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea Nuts, &c.

Cigars.

The choicest brands of Havannah, Principle and Regalia Cigars from 16 to 50 dollars per thousand
Best lump and twisted chewing Tobacco, from 25 cts. to $1,15 per pound.

Groceries.

A general assortment. F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1853. 48—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for
Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:
Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms.	$400
10 do	do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	do	585
15 do	do	do	do	615
16 do	do	do	do	650
20 do	do	do	do	695
25 do	do	do	do	750
30 do	do	do	do	850
35 do	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all persons from trading for a Land Warrant, made to Sergant William Eaton of one hundred and sixty acres, which warrant had the assignment and was lost, miscarried or robbed from the mail about the 23 of March last, without my knowledge or consent; this is therefore to put all persons on their guard, as I intend applying for duplicate of the same.

WILSON FULTIN.
Danbury, Stokes County, N. C. }
May 16th, 1853. } 56—6w.

WILLIAM H.
Attorney and Coun
RALEIGH.

WILL attend the Courts and Wake.
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1853. 29—tf.

A. M. McPHEETERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
OFFICE AT No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

ALL packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va., where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

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Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.,
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L. O'B. Branch, Pres't Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. Halifax, N. C.
H. D. Turner, J. Brown,
Williams & Haywood, J. M. Towles.
and John Primrose, Merchants, Raleigh.
May 9, 1853. 50—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
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PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.
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Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh,
J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq., Raleigh,
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.
April 19, 1853. 44—w.6m.

JUST IN TIME!

PAPER-HANGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has just received 22 doz. rolls of superior Paper, consisting of gilded, glazed and various other figures, together with bordering of all kinds, which will enable him to do all kinds of paper-hanging in the neatest and most workman-like manner.

Also, a supply of Window-Curtains, Fire Screens, Reflection Paper.

All persons wishing anything in the paper line could not fail to be suited by calling on me, as I have paper at prices ranging from fifty cents to $1 50 per roll.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. J. HENRY HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress-Maker.
Raleigh, April 15, 1853. 44—

Office R. & G. R. R. Company,
MAY 5, 1853.

ON and after Monday 9th inst., the Accommodation Train will leave Raleigh at 5 A. M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and return the same days, leaving Gaston at 4 P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Weldon.

The train will connect both ways with the day train to and from Wilmington, and the trains on the Seaboard Road.

Raleigh, May 9, 1853. 50—tf.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.
SELBY & MURRAY.

Fine Table Cutlery.---One sett Ivory Handled Balance Knives and Forks, 51 ps.
Ivory Handled Carvers and Forks,
Do. Game do.
Do. Butter Knives.
Also a good lot of Weeding Hoes. For sale by
J. BROWN.
may 25, 1853. 47—

New Books.

NOTES and Emendations to the text of Shakespeare's plays from early manuscript corrections, in a copy of the folio, 1632, in the possession of J. Payne Collier, Esq., F. S. A.

The History of the Crusades, by Joseph Francois Michaud; translated from the French by W. Robson. 3 vols., 12 mo.

Hang Man, a Story of Scottish life, by the author of Mrs. Margaret Maitland, Merkland, &c.

New edition of Smith on the law of contracts, with notes and appendix, by J. G. Symon, Esq. Third American edition, with additional notes and references to both English and American decisions, by William Henry Rawle, author of a Treatise on Covenants for Title.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
May 2nd, 1853. 48—

GUN, LOCK-SMITH, AND BELL-HANGER.
CHARLES KUESTER,

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. CALL AND SEE.
Raleigh, February 21, 1853. 960—

Notice to Country Merchants.

WE have been making large additions to our stock of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
making our assortment as commanding as at any time during the season.

Merchants replenishing their stocks for the Summer months would find it to their interest to give us a call.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.
May 13th, 1853. 52—
N. B. Orders shall have our prompt attention.
S. & W.

WHOLESALE TRADE,
For March, 1852.

OUR SPRING STOCK of
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
s now complete. The assortment is large and commanding.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va.
34—

Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French worked Muslin undersleeves,
Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,
do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,
do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation do do do
Lisle do do do
Bobbin do do do
JAMES McKIMMON.
Oct. 1, 1853. 80—

Negro Wanted.

[illegible] one young Negro [illegible] cash [illegible]
R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

THE GENIUS OF [illegible]

AFTER Rome was subjugated by the [illegible] northern barbarians in the fifth century, the [illegible] science that has shone with such effulgence [illegible] Greeks and Romans, were almost extinguished, [illegible] for ages the world lay in an interminable night of mental and moral gloom. The human intellect seems to have lain dormant during the long and tedious Winter, with no animating spring to awaken and revivify its inactive powers. But at length the dawn of a brighter day began to [illegible] and slowly and majestically arose from [illegible] chaos, the sun of enlightenment, ordered by [illegible] to gladden and illuminate the world with his beams. The advent of PYFER & CO.

The Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed
PYFER & CO.

In the 19th Century, dispelled like mist before the rising sun the night of mental darkness that had brooded over the world; and though their glimmering star had risen slowly above the horizon, it culminated with the quickness of the electric spark, and rapidly diffusing its luminous rays throughout the world, presented to the tranquil gaze of admiring millions, the semblance of the

ANCHOR OF HOPE.

Read the great good bestowed last month!

UNPRECEDENTED AND BRILLIANT LUCK!

The following Splendid Prizes sold the last four weeks.

$55,498, in Package Wholes, sent to an old and heretofore unlucky Correspondent residing in Santa Rosa County, Florida, who has often said his turn must soon come, and he was not disappointed. So much for perseverance.
$30,000, package of Quarters, sent to Tennessee.
$26,000, package of Quarters, sent to Alabama.
$18,000, package of Halves, sent to Mississippi.
$15,000, package of Wholes, sent to S. Carolina.
$12,000, in single Whole Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$10,214, package of Halves, sent to Virginia.
$9,000, package of Wholes, sent to South Carolina.
$7,500, package of Halves, sent to North Carolina.

For Brilliant Prizes, always mail your orders to
PYFER & CO., 1 Light St., Baltimore.

☞ The most successful method to draw a Prize is to *Purchase a Package!* The experience of every day strengthens this declaration.

"No such word as Fail," at Pyfer & Co's.

☞ Forward your Orders without delay!

Splendid Schemes for July, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. July.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$10,412	78 Nos	12 drawn	$2 50	$10 00
2	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	1	4 00
5	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
6	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
7	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
8	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	18 00
9	30,360	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	40 00
11	26,060	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
12	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
13	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
14	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00

From the N. Y. Albion.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

As a [illegible] Call [illegible] to [illegible] country, [illegible] who [illegible] London; [illegible] in fact, is [illegible] the most remarkable [illegible] dividual who [illegible] moment [illegible] turns [illegible] New York. On [illegible] the first time [illegible] the New World rose [illegible] the view of myself and my fellow [illegible]; but it was not its pleasant green fields, after five weeks of never-a-view but water nor yet the prospect of better fare, after an equal period of salt beef and hard biscuit, that with us constituted the great event. It was the intended visit which each was to pay to the Chrystal Palace.

Having as an Englishman, a gratified recollection of our own Exhibition, I set out myself upon an early excursion, and I purpose mentioning what I saw there, and what I thought of it; and although I head my paper "The Chrystal Palace on Sunday," no one will perhaps object also to hear what a [illegible] stranger thought of New York generally [illegible] first arrival.

To my mind nothing could be more unlike London, New York bears no resemblance to it whatever; while on the contrary it would be extremely like Paris, if Paris were but stretched out a little in the breadth of its streets. Most Parisian, too, did it seem to my mind, in its *cafes;* and if not in its drinks, at least in its dominoes. Particularly unlike London in its omnibusses without conductors, and the passengers paying their fare through a hole in the roof to a driver sitting coatless on his box. Above all things, unlike in its absence of blue and bludgeoned policemen, displaying, instead to the gaze of the unawed Briton a custodian of the public peace in, it may be, Panama hat and nankeen frock, the small brass star indicative of authority being to a British mind but a poor substitute for the blue and buttons of old England's police. Paris, however, it is most especially unlike in one thing, and the disparity not a little agreeably surprised me; it observes in its suspension of business the sanctity of the Sabbath, reminding the Briton that he is in no French or heathen land but one peopled by men with ancestors like his own. He sees churches, too, in abundance, reminding him of the temples of old England; but the Briton must remember that they are not all Episcopalian here, and that the tapering spire does not rise above such altars alone, but crowns likewise the seats of Genevan and Romish worship. But—and I leave it last as being the strongest point—most unlike of all is it to home, in the strength of such solar rays as I never encountered before in my life. It seemed literally to my English notions as if it rained fire. I heard during the day the highest tribute paid to the strength of the sun, which it was possible for it to receive, by a poor Irish emigrant, who came out as a steerage passenger in the same vessel with me. "Och, murther!" said he, as he dragged himself along, perspiring at every pore, and gasping for breath. "Och, murther! I used to complain of the cowld and the hunger in Ireland, and sure it's myself now that would take a dhrass of the hunger for sake of a shiver of the cowld." The poor Irishman was not singular; for my part I would willingly have gone without my dinner, if getting cool were a condition annexed to the abstinence.

In that to me most singular of all modes of conveyance—a railway car drawn by horses through the public streets—I reached the neighborhood of the Chrystal Palace where,

"Like Rabel a new royal dome has arisen."

My first impression was one of disappointment. Used to the gigantic proportions of the great parent of all the Chrystal Palaces, in Hyde Park, there was not only nothing to amaze, but something to disappoint the eye. The complete absence of vastness, however, is somewhat atoned for by the external decoration, which is in good taste and keeping, and in favorable contrast I thought with the too airy exterior of the Palace in Hyde Park. It seems to me, however, that the site selected is an injudicious one; its adjacency to the massive architecture of the Croton Reservoir imparts a decree of flimsiness to the airy and up-springing proportions of the Crystal Palace—a fault which viewed by themselves they would not present.

As for the neighborhood, a new city appeared to me to be rising around it; but it is a city of groggeries and curiosity shops. Such an assemblage of the former I never before witnessed in my life. Of course at the race-grounds of old England I have seen more drinking places, but they were only tents of canvass, which after a day or so were struck down; but the groggeries which in hundreds surround the Chrystal Palace are more substantial edifices of brick and wood, built to endure for more than a day. There literally appears to be no end to them. Their name is indeed legion; but though they may be all comprehended under that general term, they for the most part give themselves individual appellations, taken from names heroic, mythological, national, and, of course, "chrystal." In the multitude of groggeries, the wonder to me was, why one in particular should be patronized more than another, as, so far as you could judge from their outward appearance, the "cobler" and the "sling" were as good in one as in another. The same idea would seem to have struck some proprietors, as particular individuals adopted particular styles and names.

A groggery designated by a railway name, for instance, furnished its round room with seats after this fashion: A railway train and engine were fixed in such a manner that the front of the engine was facing the hinder part of the rear carriag.; in the carriages were seats on each side, one row carpeted to sit upon, the other uncarpeted to rest the heels on, *a la Americaine.* Thus seated you might recreate yourself with any amount of cobbler and sling; and from the quantity consumed I should say that though the train was motionless, the company were keeping up the steam. Other proprietors speculated in enticing names. One had the confidence to pronounce his a Temple of Health.

The Bier Brauerey, kept by a certain Gervasz Dobs, had a large sign board with the single and significant word "Pianoforte," and sent forth from its interior the perpetual sound of many feet winding their way through the mazes of the waltz-cotillion. Another German establishment to which a garden was attached, seemed to receive large custom from the men of that country—I may also say the women, for I saw more than one "yellow-haired" beauty drinking beer out of a huge glass vessel with a handle attached. From morn to dewy eve the cry appeared to be "bier" and "schwipes" Refreshments of another kind, too, were amply provided in the neighborhood, and all tastes of pocket were accommodated—from the iced cream of the gilded saloon, to the oyster soup outside at six cents a bowl, and the luxury of a spoon to sup it.

Besides the generous preparations made for supplying the public with eatables and drinkables, speculation had made [illegible] provision for mental recreation, by means of exhibitions. They appeared to be of all kinds of degrees, from Gen. Jackson's statute, down to the largest living Crocodile. There were things monstrously large to be seen for a few cents, and things singularly small; queer human beings, and intelligent members of [illegible] course, and dwarfs.

Having spoken of the groggeries, I may add with [illegible] articles [illegible] ugly words enough to make up a sentence—a denunciation of the President or his cabinet. Fierce and relentless as tigers before his election, they have become more gentle than lambs, and keep as meek as turtle doves. They unwillingly allow him the enjoyment of that peace and quiet which they denied to Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. For federal editors and orators until recently shared with less rational animals, the vicious and useless habit yelping at objects vastly beyond their reach. Thus Jefferson was subjected to that measure of annoyance to which watch dogs subject the gentleman in the Moon, when they bark at him at a distance of very many thousand miles, and wonder at the quiet indifference which he exhibits under such trying circumstances.

In less than four months, "the filthy attorney of New Hampshire—the blue-nosed Yankee," as they were kind enough to term President Pierce, has crushed every particle of resistance out of his opponents by the wisdom of his administration. How different the first four months of his administration from the same period of General Taylor's.

Before the close of June, 1849, the Administration of General Taylor, in consequence of the rascality of Ewing, the greediness of Crawford, the tipsy imbecility of Clayton, the Abolitionism of Collamer, and the utter insignificance of Preston, had fallen so low in the estimation of the public, that it could only be safely handled with a pair of very long tongs, and the plentiful use of disinfecting agents.

Before four months had elapsed, an incompetent President and a faithless Cabinet had utterly destroyed the faith and confidence of the country in the capacity of the Administration party. For in that time General Taylor had violated all of his sacred pledges about proscription. Clayton and his dogs had bullied, and then backed out of, half a dozen diplomatic difficulties; and that unconcionable Judas, Ewing, in exchange, had bartered away the offices of the government for real property in Washington; and Crawford had perpetrated that delicate Galphin transaction which has perfumed his reputation and name so sweetly all over the country.

In four short months, by unconstitutional and abolition influences, the Administration of General Taylor had deprived the South of all right and title to California, and Thomas Butler King, acting under the authority of the Executive, had, without the action of Congress, deprived that country of all control over a large and valuable territory. Indeed, within the first four months of Taylor's administration, there were more unconstitutional, injudicious and corrupt acts perpetrated, than during the Administrations of Jefferson Madison, Jackson and Polk together. In that brief space, materials had been furnished the Democratic party sufficiently strong to throw at the very next election the Administration into a minority in the House of Representatives.

The same period of time has elapsed since the inauguration of General Pierce, but with results to the Democratic party and the country very different. Time enough has elapsed to silence the voice of opposition, or if denunciations are heard, they are from quarters so insignificant, that they are received with no respect even by the leaders of the Whig party.

Of Galphinism, incompetence, bartering of offices, trading in contracts, broken promises, dishonest officials, and drunken premiers, we hear not a single word. Of such insects as Crawford, Collammer, Ewing and Preston, not a word is heard. The Lord no longer afflicts his people with such Egyptian plagues as the frogs and flies of the Taylor regime. High official station is no longer a crowbar for prizing open the barriers and strong doors of the treasury. The black flag of pillage and piracy, plunder and robbery, has been hauled down from the Deparments. We no longer hear of a President of the United States surrendering his respectability and conscience into the hands of an irresponsible Cabinet of broken down, spavined political hacks. The Pension office is no longer a hospital for incurables, or the Department of the Interior an overstocked pasture for the donkeys or broken-down attorneys like Sandy Stuart, whose carcase in 1850 the swarthy Fultz and the narcotic Sheffy tossed in triumph.

The difference between the four first months of Taylor's, and the four first months of Pierce's, Administration, consists in this:—the first gave general dissatisfaction, produced universal disgust, and deprived the Administration of the respect of the people, whilst the last has been so honest, discreet and politic, that it has silenced the factious opposition of the Whig party.

Two things alone silence the opposition of a defeated minority. In governments constituted differently from our own, where the people, unprotected by written constitutions, are at the mercy of a despot, the voice of the disaffected is summarily hushed by the halter and musket, or rendered inaudible by the thick walls of the dungeon.

Thus the imperial Ape, in France, who has availed himself of the posthumous renown, boots and cocked hat of a great and ambitious uncle, packs off the editors to Brussels, and exports eloquent Red-Republicans to England, when they murmur a word of disapprobation respecting the villianous manner in which he has obtained power and place; and the benevolent gentleman who manages a small Russian family of very many millions, puts down opposition to his paternal sway, by sending the discontented to the mines of Siberia, and administering a liberal allowance of the knout.

In such countries the silence of the defeated faction is the silence of fear, —a silence that reminds us of the famous bulletin of the general who overran Poland, who, after demolishing the principal city of that unhappy country, and slaughtered its citizens, dispatched the following bulletin: "Sire, peace and order reign in Warsaw!"

The silence of the opposition party, which the oppression and cruelty of despotisms secure in other and less fortunate countries, the Democratic party has accomplished in the United States by the wisdom of its leaders, and the successful practical operation of its measures of domestic policy.

To General Pierce and the Democratic party belong the honor of having in a country like ours, where the Constitution secures to the most unscrupulous the wildest license of tongue and pen, put down opposition, and silenced the worst of the hungry horde of Whig harpies, (after driving them from their spoils,) without subjecting them to any more excruciating toroure than ejecting them from office and honestly administering the government.

Richmond Examiner.

The Dead Sea, with its heavy, dull, lead-like waters, silent shores, and profoundly placid death-like surface, unshaken by wave or ripple, is not more quiet than are the political parties of the United States at this time. All of those time-honored and somewhat familiar figures of speech which typify in editorial language political struggles, as the upheaving of the stormy ocean of party; the hoarse din of conflicting factions, with banners thrown to the breeze, &c., &c., have lost their significance, appropriateness and truth.

If such language was now employed, it would sound more ludicrous than the solemn plaintives of Mrs. Partington, or the thread-bare rhetoric of an anniversary orator. To speak of political excitement among the masses at this time, is as absurd as to allude to the strength of Hercules, the ambition of Cæsar, or the sorrows of Niobe in the present time. There is not one bit of it in the land; it is dead, gone with the leaves, insects, and clouds of last summer. This apparent apathy, so general and profound, is without precedent in this country; for here as in all democratic States, in every period of the world's history, partisan feeling, political excitement and boisterous discussions are the natural and inevitable results of free and untrammelled criticisms of men and measures.

There is in the present state of things a deep philosophy and meaning that cannot be accounted for by that apathy or re-action which invariably follows a long and exciting political struggle. The indifference of fatigue does not explain it to our satisfaction.

Why is the press of the Whig party silent, and the talents of their editors devoted to the discussion of the most trivial topics and insane common-place of small-beer politics? Why are the leaders of the hungry pack of Whig orators—generally most noisy when half famished, and most vituperative, reckless and unprincipled when in a minority of opposition—now more silent than the subordinate ghosts of the tragedies of Shakspeare? Why have not the long processions of martyrs, as they have passed from the Departments to Hades, made no sign or uttered no complaints respecting the deep damnation of their taking off, and permitted their blood to soak into the thirsty saw dust of the Democratic guillotine, without becoming the germinating seed of the church? Why has the great and intelligent Whig party, with its wealth, education, editorial, literary and oratorical resources, submitted without a murmur, a yell, a snore, or at least a mild, gentle squeak, to the stern and uncompromising dominion of their once derided and despised political masters? It is true that here and there some discordant organ-grinder of the party throws his handful of mud at the Administration, but his assaults pass unregarded by both parties.

The proper and natural explanation of all this places the Democratic party in a proud and enviable position before the people of the United States. It is a position of which every patriot should be proud. The goal, to which we have looked since the organization of the Republican party, has been reached, and under the influence of Democratic measures, and the management of the government by Democratic men, the country has become in all the departments of honest labor and industry, so unprecedentedly prosperous, that the voice even of unprincipled and factious opposition has been silenced.

Our bitterest political enemies have lived to witness a triumph of Democratic principles so complete, that they now stand abashed and silent by the wisdom and honesty of the Democratic party.

Every gun spiked, their principles beyond the hope of reserrection, their usual weapons of abuse, misrepresentation and falsehood broken, their silence, as it is the silence of submission, is more eloquent than words. It is that silent confession of judgment which announces that they have not one word to utter in defence of their principles or accusation of their opponents. In their vast vocabulary of abuse, surpassing that possessed by Billingsgate in richness and variety, they cannot find

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SONS OF CRISPIN. The craft is rich in names which have become in greater or lesser degree, household property. There was the eccentric Lackington, who, in the title-page of his autobiography, tells us that he came to London with five dollars in his pocket, and rose to be a bookseller, having an annual sale of a hundred thousand volumes. He had been a shoemaker in the west of England. There was Sir Cloudesley Shovel, the redoubtable admiral. There was Fox, the real original Friend. There was Hans Sachs, the poet of Nuremberg, and the friend of Luther. There were the learned Baudomin and Jacob Bohman. There were the radical Hardy, and astrological Partridge, the powerful Gifford, and the gentle Bloomfield. There were Savage and many others all sons of Crispin, before they turned their thoughts and energies into new channels.

Dickens's Household Words.

THE MYSTERIOUS TRAVELLERS.

In ancient times there lived, at Manheim, a young man called Otto, who was brave and intelligent, but incapable of bridling his desires. When he wished for anything he spared no effort to obtain it; and his passions were like storm winds, which cross rivers, valleys, and mountains, crushing everything in their passage. Tired of the quiet life he led at Manheim, he one day formed a plan to set out on a long journey, at the end of which he hoped to find fortune and happiness. Consequently, he put his best clothes in a bundle, placed in his girdle all the money he possessed, and started. without knowing whither he was going. After walking several days, he found himself at the entrance of a forest, which extended so far as the eye could reach. Three travellers had stopped here, and seemed, like himself, to be preparing to cross it. One was a tall, haughty woman, with a threatening mien, holding in her hand a javelin, the second, a young girl, half asleep, reclining in a chariot drawn by four oxen; and the third an old woman in rags and with a haggard air. Otto saluted them, inquiring whether they were acquainted with the forest; they replied in the affirmative; he asked permission to accompany them, that he might not lose his way. All three consented, and they set out. The young man soon perceived that his companions possessed supernatural powers; but he was not afraid, and continued his walk conversing with the three strangers.

They had already pursued for several hours the path marked out among the trees, when the sound of a horse's footsteps was heared behind them. Otto turned and recognized a citizen of Manheim, who had always been his greatest enemy, and whom he had hated for many years. The citizen overtook the foot passengers, smiled insolently and went on. Otto became very angry. "I would give all I possess, and almost all I ever expect to possess, to revenge myself on the pride and haughtiness of that man."

"I can satisfy thee," said the tall woman with the javelin. "Shall I make of him a blind and lame beggar? You have only to pay to me the price of the transformation."

"And what is that price?" asked Otto eagerly.

"Thy right eye."

I would willingly give it to be revenged."

The young man had scarcely finished speaking, when transformation promised by his companion took place, and he found himself blind of an eye. He was at first a little surprised, but consoled himself with the thought that the other was left, and that he could still see the misery of his enemy. Meanwhile, they continued to march several hours without reaching the end of the forest, the road constantly becoming steeper and more difficult. Otto, who began to be fatigued, looked with envy on the chariot in which the young girl was half reclining. It was so skillfully constructed, that the deepest ruts scarcely jostled it.

"All roads must seem very smooth and short on this chariot," said he, approaching, "and I should like such an one myself."

"Is that all?" replied the second traveller; "I can this instant procure for you what you desire."

She struck with her foot the chariot in which she rode; it seemed to become, and Otto perceived a second equipage drawn by a couple of black oxen. Recovering from his astonishment he thanked the young girl, and was about to enter it when she stopped him by a gesture. "I have fulfilled your desire," said she; "but I cannot make a worse bargain than my sister has made. You have given her one of your eyes—I demand one of your arms."

Otto was at first a little disconcerted; but he was very tired—the chariot was before him, and as I have already said, he had never known how to conquer his desires; so, after a short hesitation accepted the proposal, and found himself seated in his new carriage, but deprived of his right arm. The journey continued thus some time. Forest succeeded forest, and no outlet appeared. Meanwhile, Otto began to suffer from hunger and thirst. The old woman who was walking beside him, seemed to perceive this.

"You are sad, my boy," said she; when one is hungry, one is easily discouraged; but I possess a certain remedy against faintness."

"What is it?" asked the young man.

"You see this flask which I have in my hand. and often carry to my lips," replied the traveller; "it contains joy, for fulness of trouble, and all the hopes of earth. Whoever drinks of it finds himself happy; and I will not sell it to you more dearly than my sisters, for I ask, in exchange, only half of your brain."

The young man this time refused. He began to be frightened at these successive bargains. But the old woman made him taste of the liquor in the flask, which appeared to him so delicious, that after having resisted some time, he again consented.

The promised effect soon took place, he had scarcely drank when he felt his strength revive. His heart became joyous and confident, and after having sung all the songs he knew, slept soundly in the chariot, without caring what became of him. When he awoke the three travellers had disappeared, and he was alone, at the entrance of a village. He tried to rise, but one side of his body was immovable; he tried to look, but the only eye he had left was dim; he attempted to speak, but his tongue stammered, and he could collect only half his ideas. At last he comprehended the greatness of the sacrifices he had so lightly made; the three travelling companions whom fate had sent him had left him no resource but to beg his bread until he died.

Would you have the name of these companions? The woman with the javelin was Hatred; the young girl reclining in the chariot, Indolence; and the woman with the flask, Intemperance.

THE AMERICAN UNION.

1607. Virginia first settled by the English.
1614. N. York first settled by the Dutch.
1620. Mass. first settled by the Puritans.
1623. New Hampshire settled by the Puritans.
1624. New Jersey settled by the Dutch.
1627. Deleware settled by Swedes and Fins.
1634. Maryland settled by Irish Catholics.
1635. Connecticut settled by the Puritans.
1636. Rhode Island by Roger Williams.
1650. N. Carolina settled by the English.
1670. S. Carolina settled by the English.
1682. Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn.
1733. Georgia settled by Gen. Oglethorpe.
1791. Vermont admitted into the Union.
1792. Kentucky admitted into the Union.
1796. Tennessee admitted into the Union.
1802. Ohio admitted into the Union, as a State.
1811. Louisiana admitted into the Union.
1816. Indiana admitted into the Union.
1817. Mississippi admitted into the Union.
1818. Illinois admitted into the Union.
1819. Alabama admitted into the Union.
1820. Maine admitted into the Union, as a State.
1821. Missouri admitted into the Union.
1836. Michigan admitted into the Union.
1836. Arkansas admitted into the Union
1845. Florida admitted into the Union.
1845. Texas admitted into the Union.
1846. Iowa admitted into the Union.
1848. Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
1850. California admitted into the Union.

To remove ink stains—before the cotton or linen is washed with soap, ink spots may be easily removed by washing them with salt water.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
July 2nd, 1853.

SIR:—The attention of this Department has been called to a "Communication from the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road," published in the Semi-Weekly Raleigh Register of June 25, 1853, in reference to carrying the United States Mail.

Mr. Branch says: "Until 5th November last, the "Cars on this road had been running in connexion "with the Express, on the New Orleans route. On "that day, an order was made for us to change the "schedule and run at night. In a letter to my predecessor in office, dated 11th November, even a few "days delay was peremptorily refused."

For more than eight years, the Schedule on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road involved night service, and no change was applied for until December 1851. Then it was represented to be important to reduce the service to tri-weekly, for the purpose of expediting the re-construction of the road, and the following schedule was accordingly ordered, viz:

Leave Raleigh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Gaston same days by 6 P. M.
Leave Gaston, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh same days by 1½ P. M.

On the 24th May, 1852, you reported, that the progress of the Railroad was such, that by leaving Raleigh at 5 A. M., mails would be delivered to the Express line between Petersburg and Weldon, from and after 1st June, (which commenced running 1st March, 1852.)

Such running was thus actually commenced, *three times a week*, without any formal order from the Department—the whole service on the route being then regarded as only of a temporary character—scarcely subject to the usual rules—and variable according to the state of the Railroad. No further action on the subject was taken until 9th September, 1852, when a letter was received from you, with the information that daily service would be resumed on the 13th of that month, and that the Railroad Company wished to connect "with the train leaving Petersburg at 9½ A. M." You were immediately answered, that such a schedule would delay the more important mails, including especially the Baltimore and Washington newspapers.

Under the date of 17th September, 1852, G. W. Mordecai, then President of Railroad Company, formally proposed to perform daily service. It was ordered accordingly, on 20th September, at the old pay of $100 per mile; and on 21st September, Mr. Mordecai was written to as follows, viz:

"A schedule of departures and arrivals will be "arranged, connecting with the morning line from "Washington City, (and evening line from Peters-"burg, Va.,) to leave Gaston, say at 11½ P. M., and "reach Raleigh by 6 A. M. The connexion proposed by you, with the Express line going South, "cannot be sanctioned, except temporarily, under "the circumstances mentioned by you, in order to "facilitate the completion of the Railroad, and with "the distinct understanding, that it is to be changed "at the earliest day. It is ill adapted to the arrange-"ments of the Department, but may perhaps be allowable until the Railroad is completed, unless "that period is too long deferred, in which case an "earlier change may be required."

Mr. Mordecai requested a delay of "a few weeks," and no schedule was therefore ordered until 5th November, 1852. On the 9th November, he enquired, by telegraph, whether the schedule of 5th was to go into operation immediately, and an affirmative answer was made by letter of 11th November. Having had nearly *seven weeks* delay, he asked no more, and he will scarcely concur in the statement of Mr. Branch, that "even a few days' delay was peremptorily refused" by the Department.

Mr. Branch, however, asked and obtained a suspension of the schedule, on 26th November, and after allowing full time to enable him to show cause why it should not be enforced, he was, on the 21st December, informed, that the interests of the service required "the running on the Raleigh and Gaston "Railroad to be in connection with the regular night "line between Petersburg, Va., and Weldon, N. C., "so that the mails may leave Washington City one "morning and be delivered in Raleigh the next "morning, say in 24 hours or less."

On 24th December, Mr. Branch proposed running two daily trains, at $237 50-100 per mile. This the Postmaster General could not allow, consistently with the laws and regulations of the Department, but he decided to allow 25 per cent. additional pay, under sec. 19, Act 1845, in consideration of the night service required by the schedule of 5th November. Mr. Branch was so informed on 11th January, 1853, and on 14th January he assented to those terms.

On 5th February he again applied for a day schedule, and although before informed of the reasons which prevented a compliance with his wishes, he was again addressed and furnished with those reasons in full, hoping to convince him of their sufficiency. They may be summed up as follows:

The Railroad Company propose connections with the *local* mail lines—running six times a week. The effect would be, to delay the *afternoon* mails from New-York and the morning mails from Baltimore and Washington 15½ hours. That is, instead of reaching Raleigh by 6 *A. M.*, they would be delayed until 9½ P. M., which, being too late for delivery, the actual difference to the citizens would be 24 hours. The Express mail not being run on Sunday, the connections at Weldon on that day, would be with the Seaboard and Roanoke Road *alone*. The mail brought from Raleigh for points this side of Weldon, would remain there until 11 P. M., (10 hours,) and there would be no mails to take away (to Raleigh) at 3½ P. M., except those brought from Norfolk, at 2 P. M., and those from Petersburg and Wilmington of the preceding night at 10 P. M., (after a delay of some 17 hours.) On Monday afternoon, the Cars for Raleigh would convey no mails from points this side of Richmond, except those leaving Washington Sunday morning—there being no Sunday evening mail from Washington to the South. Mails leaving Washington *five* days in the week, at 9 P. M., would go through without detention on the way, and reach Raleigh by 9½ P. M. next day. Those leaving Saturday evening would not reach there until Monday evening.

Mr. Branch says, in reference to the mail "from "Baltimore, to whose papers we look for our current "news, and that from Washington City, for which "nine tenths of our citizens look with most eager-"ness, the Express is the better connection."

The fact is, that the morning papers from those cities would be delivered in Raleigh by Railroad on the evening of the second day—15 hours later than by the schedule of the Department, and would not probably be delivered to subscribers until the morning of the *third* day. This delay was understood from the beginning, and not *first suspected* in November last, as intimated by Mr. Branch, and it must always be considered a formidable objection to his schedule, even though the Department were assured, that the people interested, would not hereafter, as he says they have not heretofore, made the discovery.

"So much for the Northern mail. How is it with the Southern mail?" Mr. B. says, "the boats between Wilmington and Charleston *run but once a day and that in connection with the Express.*"

During the summer, or in good weather, such connection is usually made, but in winter and stormy seasons, *rarely, if ever.* So that, in fact, during, say one-half of the year, at least, the boats from Charleston connect with the cars which leave Wilmington in the *afternoon*—that is, the regular and not the Express line.

Before 1st March, 1852, when there was only a single daily line from Wilmington, it had no regular hour of departure, but waited for the boats, sometimes to a late hour of the day—causing confusion in connecting lines, and frequent failures this side of Wilmington: and it was mainly to obviate this difficulty, growing out of the uncertainty of the boats, subject as they are, necessarily to the vicissitudes of wind and weather, that two lines between Washington and Wilmington were established. This cause will probably not exist much longer, there being now a prospect of sending the great mail by the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. Then the Express line may be dispensed with and connections for Raleigh, Norfolk, &c., will, of course, have to be made with the regular daily line.

Mr. Branch is much mistaken in the statement that "the road from Savannah to Macon and that from Macon to Atlanta, in Georgia, CARRYING NOTHING BUT WAY MAIL, and a number of other roads," get $175 per mile.

[illegible] pay on the Savannah and Macon road, for two daily trains, but they convey [illegible] for five connecting Railroads, viz: Way [illegible] Milledgeville, Macon, Western, Muscogee and South Western

[illegible] and parts of [illegible] of steamers

[illegible] Macon and [illegible] star by night—for which [illegible] What "other roads" [illegible] conjectured.

His last [illegible] daily lines at $175 per mile, the Post [illegible] constructed to decline, because [illegible] requires but one line, and he was [illegible] schedule must be continued at $[illegible] per mile, otherwise the Department would be [illegible] some other mode of conveyance [illegible] mails destined to Raleigh and points [illegible] relying a reduction of pay on the Railroad to [illegible] per mile, for the way mails, that is, those for the country *between Raleigh and Gaston or Weldon alone.* The answer to this proposition was, that the Railroad Company would take the entire mail, in connexion with the Express, at $100 per mile, but would not have the responsibility and trouble of any portion of it for less than that sum."

The withdrawal from the Railroads of the larger and more important portion of the mails, necessarily involves a change of classification under the law, from the second to the third class, and a change of pay from 100 to 50 per mile. In this matter the Post Master General has no discretion. $50 per mile is the maximum allowable by law for conveying such mails as those in question. Mr. Branch insists on $100 a mile, upon the ground that the Seaboard and Roanoke Road is paid at that rate for conveying "nothing but a way mail." The cases are however not parallel, as Portsmouth and Norfolk are dependent on that road for the Southern mails, and it is also a road which, in case of any difficulty on the present great route between Washington and Weldon, may be used, as has been done heretofore, for conveying the great Northern and Southern mail. It has been classed with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad and paid $100 per mile for a day schedule. On the latter road a night schedule is necessary, (for reasons not applicable to the former) and accordingly the Department has paid 25 per cent. additional, which is all that the law allows. But, as already stated, if all the mail belonging to the route is not conveyed on it, the classification is necessarily changed.

After being compelled to seek some other route for the larger portion of the mail, the Post Master General could not reasonably be expected to continue the full compensation of $100 a mile, even if he had the power to do so, under the law. This, however, is what the Railroad Company demand. They will perform no service for less than $100 per mile. The Department has never supposed, or intimated that the mail that is to go *West of Raleigh* can be expedited 16 or 17 hours if sent by stages from Wilson instead of by Railroad in connexion with the Express line. All that has been claimed is the practicability of conveying *to Raleigh* by 3 or 4 P. M., the principal mails (including Baltimore and Washington papers) which under the day schedule proposed for the Railroad, would not be due there until 9½ P. M., too late for delivery that night, being the same mails which might be conveyed to Raleigh by 6 A. M., provided the Railroad Company would conform to the schedule of the Department.

It has not been supposed that the stages for the West could be made to leave Raleigh before the arrival of the cars, and consequently the most important mails for that section, which heretofore left Raleigh at 8 A. M., will be delayed there at least 12 hours. Whether the people of the Western portion of North Carolina will be content with this, remains to be seen.

It is the exclusive duty of the Post Master General under the law to classify all mails, to be conveyed by Railroad, and he can have no motive to act otherwise than with perfect impartiality and a strict regard to the best interests of the public service.

When a Railroad Company refuses to acquiesce in his decision (and to this case he has given his most serious consideration) he is required by law to make other provision for conveying the mail.

This he will do in the case of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and although the service may not now be in all respects satisfactory, yet the period is probably not far distant, when the whole mail for Raleigh and beyond may be better provided for than is now contemplated by the Department.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
Post Master General.

WILLIAM WHITE, Esq., P. M., Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE,

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE COUNTY AND SUPERIOR COURT CLERKS will meet their fellow-citizens at the following times and places, vis:

At Sterling Spikes', on Saturday, 9th July, 1853.
At Robert Adams', on Monday, 11th July.
At Cedar Level, on Tuesday, 12th July.
At Grady's, on Wednesday, 13th July.
At Oakley's, on Thursday, 14th July.
At Laws' Store, on Friday, 15th July.
At G. W. Thompson's, on Saturday, 16th July.
At Franklin's on Monday, 18th July.
At Green Level, on Tuesday, 19 h July.
At Dupree's, on Wednesday, 20th July.
At Gardner's on Thursday, 21st July.
At Banks', on Friday, 22d July.
At Busbee's, on Saturday, 23d July.
At Dunnsville, on Monday, 25th July.
At Forestville, on Tuesday, 26th July.
At Rolesville, on Wednesday, 27th July.
At Horton's on Thursday, 28th July.
At Hood's, on Friday, 29th July.
At Wakefield, on Saturday, 30th July.

Opportunities will be offered at the various places above mentioned, for persons to pay their taxes.

WM. H. HIGH, Sh'ff.
July 1, 1853. 66—2t.

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH

AND VICINITY.

PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*

WE are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth, to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express."

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay St., N. Y.
do do do Bollinton's, St. Peter's g.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va.
H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

*** On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

July 2, 1853. 66—tf.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

THE subscribers, on the 30th day of May last, mailed in the town of Graham, Alamance County, N. C., the following bills of money to A. W. Steele, of Fayetteville, N. C., and they have not since been heard from by them, and by giving this notice hope that if any person should get hold of the letter through mistake, they will keep the money until they can inform them of the fact, whereupon they will attend to it and compensate liberally any one who will give them any information respecting the bills that they can get them.

The bills are one $50 bill on the Farmer's Bank of Va., No 1509 payable at Danville—one $50 bill on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, No. 298 payable at Tarborough, one $20 bill on the Bank of Hamburg South Carolina, No 321 payable at Hamburg.

P. R & D. C. HARDEN.
Graham, N. C., July 2d, 1853. 66—6w.

NEW CO-P[illegible]SHIP.

THE Subscribers [illegible] a Co-partnership under [illegible]

For the purpose of [illegible] Business.

They will keep [illegible] well selected [illegible] their line of business. Merchants [illegible] in this market are earnestly solicited [illegible]

[illegible] A. MUIR.
CHARLES S. BRYAN.
Petersburg, July 1st 1853. 66—1m.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1853.

☞ A friend in Warren has written us that our position on the public land question is not clearly understood by some in that County; or, in other words, that the impression has been sought to be made that we were inclined to favor a distribution of the proceeds or of the lands. It is but natural that one should desire to have his position and opinions, however humble they may be, correctly understood; but aside from this, we hold it to be *the duty* of an Editor to permit no misapprehension of his views, especially by his friends, to exist.

We think we have been as explicit as possible on this question. For the last ten years we have opposed any distribution of the lands or of the proceeds among the States; and we have given our reasons, from time to time, for this opposition both Editorially and in extracts from our Democratic cotemporaries. We reasserted this opposition in emphatic terms during the session of the late Assembly; and no longer ago than May last we took occasion to reiterate the views then expressed. We stand, on this subject, on the Baltimore platform and on the Resolution adopted by our last State Convention, which declares "that the public lands are the common property of all the States, *to be held* by the general government as a common fund for the payment of the public debt and other charges upon the public treasury." We therefore disapproved, and still disapprove of the bill of the last session of Congress known as Bennett's bill. We disapprove of it not only because we consider it a departure from the platforms referred to, but on its merits. Such, we are gratified to believe, are the views and opinions of the Democracy of the country generally. So much, for the present, as to the land question.

Our Warren friend has also called our attention to a rumor in circulation in his County to the effect that we desired a Convention of the party in this District with the view of obtaining for ourself the nomination for Congress. We are obliged to our friend, not only for his vindication of our course on the land question, but for the promptness with which he contradicted this rumor, which we here declare to be utterly untrue. We do not desire a seat in Congress. We are satisfied with our present place, and we expect to occupy it for some time to come, provided we should be so fortunate as to retain the confidence of our party. We feel grateful towards those friends in the District who have spoken of us in connection with the nomination, but our answer to them has been uniformly of the above tenor. We envy no man's place or honors. We belong to no "cliques," nor do we intend to. On the contrary, we have contended for years against "cliques," and have warned the people, of both parties, to beware of them. We know of no Democratic "clique" here or elsewhere. It may suit the purposes of demagogues to assert the contrary, but the people will judge.

☞ We have been struck, of late, with the number of neat little white cottages which have been erected in our City and its suburbs. Stroll where you will, you will see some of these modest tenements; and we look upon them with a feeling of pride and satisfaction, for they are the abodes of industrious laborers and mechanics. Some of them have been erected for rent, but many of them, with the grounds immediately about them, belong to the class referred to. And what more, for a beginning, can a young mechanic ask than a "house and home" of his own—a common centre of attraction to those who are dear to him, and which, in time, and as his means increase, can be improved and adorned? His own strong will and active arm can do the rest—can ensure respect in the community, an education for his children, and a competency for old age.

These improvements are an indication of prosperity, for no community in which the mechanic is encouraged and compensated for his labor can be kept down or put behind.

Mechanics—*young* mechanics! work with your heads as well as with your arms, and your pathway will at once ascend the hill. The journey may be long and the toil heavy; but if you are studious, patient, and persevering you will reach the summit. This is a free country—you have as good minds, and some of you better minds, than many who obtain College honors; apply those minds as you do your physical powers, and not only success in life but the distinctions of the country shall be yours. Look at the two Biglers, Governors of Pennsylvania and California, brothers and once printer boys. And there was the strong-minded Seawell, of this County—one of the first of our criminal lawyers, and afterwards a distinguished Judge—who raised himself by the force of his own energies from the carpenter's bench. Look at Dudley Mann, the present Assistant Secretary of State, once a printer boy; and at Andrew Johnson, who worked at the tailor's trade in this place twenty-five years ago, and who, having been a member of the House of Representatives, is now on the eve of being chosen Governor of Tennessee. And look at Douglas, with his colossal intellect and brilliant fame—eighteen years ago he was toiling as a cabinet-maker at his work-bench! These are examples—and we might give scores of others—shining like so many suns for the encouragement of the rising manhood of the mechanic class.

But we have digressed. Our purpose was to refer to one among the many evidences of the increasing prosperity of our little City; but we were naturally led into this train of thought in relation to young mechanics. We trust our young friends will ponder these suggestions, and then act. "Where there is a *will* there is a *way*."

☞ We have received a communication dated Smithfield, Johnston, July 4, 1853, signed "A member of the County Convention," but unaccompanied by a responsible name; also, one from Stanhope, signed "[illegible]." Both these communications relate to the Congressional campaign in this District. It is against our rule to insert communications of this character without a responsible name. If the authors will send their names the communications will at once and cheerfully be published.

THE RALEIGH STAR.

Thomas J. Lemay, Esq., has disposed of the Star establishment to W. C. Doub, Esq., by whom the paper will in future be conducted. Mr. Lemay, on retiring from the post which he has occupied twenty-six years, says among other things:

"If, in the heat of party contests, he has occasionally been betrayed into the spirit and language of bitterness towards his opponents, it has been but the ebullition of momentary excitement not of malice, and has left no trace of unkindness behind. Towards his brethren of the press, with whom he has lived on terms of friendship, and from whom he has received many marks of courtesy and kindness, he cherishes sentiments of the warmest regard; and one of the most painful circumstances of his retirement, is to take leave of them. To his kind and indulgent readers, who have supported his press through every trial, he returns his most grateful acknowledgements; and wishing them long lives of happiness and usefulness, now bids them, one and all, a respectful adieu."

Mr. Lemay has performed important service for his party and State, and retires with the good wishes and respect of all. We have differed widely with him on almost all public questions; but we have always regarded him as an honest man, actuated by a sincere desire to advance the interests of the country. We know of no man more devoted than he is to the State of North Carolina, or to the means which, in his judgment, are best calculated to promote her welfare and prosperity.

Mr. Doub, the new Editor, is a young gentleman of respectable attainments. We hope that, pecuniarily, he may do well. His mission, he appears to believe, is to demolish the "North Carolina Standard." This he is to do, as a matter of course, every week. Very well. We have the consolation at least of knowing when we are to be overset, and by whom. He comes at us in no "questionable shape." He makes his bow to the public, and then pitches right into the "Standard." Like a ground and lofty tumbler, or like harlequin, or like a singer of comic songs, he springs into the ring, glances round at the audience and goes at once to his task. Here he takes the "Standard" full in front with a pebble—now he amuses the "Standard" with a pinch of Whig snuff, the remains of Whig principles; and then again he tickles the "Standard's" ear with a straw. This, it must be confessed, is delightful. We expect to be able to bear it, especially if the Editor will always be polite enough when the "Standard" is down, to invite the "Standard" to get up again.

More anon.

"SMART."

The Editor of the Raleigh Register, in the plenitude of his "smartness," quotes the following sentence from a late number of the Standard, and then makes remarks which we give below:

"But the Democratic party is not only a party of principle—it has triumphed at the ballot-box, and it now controls the government, *because* of this fact."
Standard.

The Register then adds:

"A most sage and wondrous conclusion, truly, that the "Democratic" party controls the government, *because* "it triumphed at the ballot-box!" How could it otherwise "control the government?"

What we meant we said, as follows: That the Democratic party is not only a party of principle, but it has triumphed at the ballot-box and now controls the government—not because it triumphed, but because it is a party of principle. It was reserved for the Editor of the Register alone, among all the critics in the State, to put a different construction on our language. We do not know *how* the Editor writes his leaders; but if he were to give free play to his pen, and thus produce a sentence like that quoted from the Standard, *he* would be very apt to conclude that he *meant* to say that his party "controlled the government" because it had "triumphed at the ballot-box." However, he *may* understand his own writing, and misapprehend that of others.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

Owing to the rain on the evening of the 4th instant, the Sunday School celebration in this City was postponed to the 5th. On Tuesday the scholars belonging to the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Methodist Missionary Churches, assembled at the Presbyterian Church, where an interesting and eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lacy; and the children with their teachers and friends then proceeded to different points in the City, where tables were spread and refreshments served.

This has become a custom in this place, and the children look forward on account of it to each anniversary of American independence with peculiar interest.

On the night of the 5th there was a display of fire-works in the Capitol Square, a large crowd of "all sorts" being present.

☞ William B. Gulick, Esq., of the Goldsboro' Republican and Patriot, has been appointed to a Clerkship in the Navy Department at a salary of $1,500. We congratulate friend Gulick on this appointment. He is not only well qualified for it, but eminently deserving of it.

We observe that the Republican and Patriot office is offered for sale. The establishment is a good one, and cannot fail, with industry and attention, to become more and more profitable.

☞ Lieutenant Maury, of the Observatory at Washington, will sail for Liverpool on the 23d instant., to meet at Brussels in August, a Metereological Conference of the Naval Powers of Europe, to fix upon some uniform plan of observation, &c., in connexion with Maury's wind and current charts. Our philosopher Maury will be an object of great interest to the savans of the Old World.

☞ We invite the attention of Merchants to the advertisement in our paper of Mr. W. H. Addington, of Norfolk, Va. Mr. Addington has been engaged in the business for many years, and enjoyes a large patronage.

The Tobacco Crop. It is stated that late rains have somewhat revived the tobacco crop of Kentucky. A despatch from New Orleans says that there is great excitement in that market. Factors were asking an advance, and had withdrawn from the market. The stock was 40,000 hhds., which is large.

Connecticut. Gov. Seymour has vetoed the bill authorizing the issue of bonds by air line railroad to an unlimited amount, and the Senate have sustained the veto by a vote of 10 to 7. The Governor has also vetoed the insane bill, and the House sustained him by a vote of 196 to 71.

N. C. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Being a member of this Company, we were present at the fourth Annual Meeting of its members which took place at their office on the 4th instant, at 12 o'clock. The following board of Directors and officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, W. D. Haywood, P. Busbee, H. W. Husted, Dr. W. H. McKee, W. W. Holden, W. D. Cooke, W. H. Jones, Seaton Gales, F. C. Hill, C. B. Root, Dr. W. R. Scott and J. F. Jordan. Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President; W. D. Haywood, Vice President; Jas. F. Jordan, Secretary; W. H. Jones, Treasurer; P. Busbee, Attorney; Wm. D. Cooke, Dr. W. R. Scott and C. B. Root, Ex. Committee; Dr. W. H. McKee, Medical Examiner; J. Hersman, General Agent.

From the Annual Report we take the following extracts—the report itself will as soon as possible be published in pamphlet form, when a copy will be sent to every member:

"It will be seen by the following statement of the transactions of the Company for the past year, that its affairs are in a remarkably sound and satisfactory condition. It is gratifying to the Directors to be able to state that the prosperous condition of the Company justified them in declaring a dividend of 20 per cent.

No. of Polices issued to 20th June, 1852, as per last Report,	1,464
No. of Polices issued during the present year,	700
	2,164
Deduct cancelled and expended this year,	293
Now in force,	1,871

Receipts:

Amount on hand as per last Report,		$60,911 41
" of Premium received to 20th June, 1853,		48,893 03
" Interest received to 20th June, 1853,		2,128 63
" Overpaid by Agents and in the hands of the Company,		115 69
		$112,048 76

Disbursements:

Amount paid Losses as follows:		
Paid John McDonald,	2,500	
" Wm. G. Daughtry	5,000	
" Jno. D. Howell	3,500	
" Owen H. Rankin	4,000	
" W. H. Smith	2,000	
" Thos. N. Newby	5,000	
" Jas. C. Sproull & Co.	1,565	
" Joel W. Jones, Trustee,	600	
" Dr. Samuel Fair	600	
" Robt. P. Alston	600	
" John P. Rice	600	
" Chas. Latham	250	
" S. Moore	500	
" D. C. Freeman	600	
" Daniel Y. Shine	700	
" F. D. Bruce	700	
" John Davis	300	
" W. A. Chisolm	800	
" Miss Mag. Lillington	450	
" M. H. Berry	367	
" Miss Mag. Lowrie	500	31,132 00
Amount Paid Officer's Salaries, Fees and Commissions to Agents, Fees to Examining Physicians, Printing, Advertising and Stationary, Office Rent, Postage and Incidental Expenses,	5,247 25	
Money lost by the mails,	250 41	5,497 66

Assets:

Amount of Premium Notes drawing 6 per cent interest	53,152 82	
Amount of Bank Stock and Individual Bonds	12,281 00	
Amount in the hands of the Treasurer	8,292 82	
Amount in the hands of the Agents	1,692 46	$75,419 10
		112,048 76

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last notice:

By Nash, C. J., in the State v. Orvell, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in the State v. Williams, from Montgomery, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Den ex dem Skipper v. Lennon, from Brunswick, declaring that there is error in the interlocutory order. Also, in Ward v. Ward, in Equity, from Onslow, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in State v. Tom, a slave from Anson, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in Thacker v. Saunders, in Equity, from Rockingham, making the injunction perpetual. Also, in Daniel v. Whitfield, from Martin, directing a venire de novo.

By Pearson, J., in Stokes v Kendall, from Stanly, reversing the judgment below. Also, in McLean v McDaniel, from Bladen, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Kendall v Stokes, in Equity from Stanly, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in De Coursey, Lafourcade & Co. v Barr, in Equity from New Hanover, declaring the second mortgage not valid. Also, in State v Groves, from Sampson, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Den ex den Leggett v Bullock, from Martin, directing a venire de novo.

By Battle, J., in State v. Jacobs, from Richmond, reversing the judgment below. Also, in State v. Locklear, from Robeson, directing the judgment to be affirmed. Also, in Wright v. Grist, in Equity, from Cumberland, declaring that the motion to dissolve ought to have been allowed. Also, in State v. Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, directing the judgment to be arrested. Also, in the State v. Willis, from Craven, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in Green v. Allen, from Brunswick, setting aside the non-suit and directing judgment for plaintiff.

The following members of the Bar, besides those resident here, are in attendance on the Court: Messrs. Heath, Bragg, Biggs, Barnes, Conigland, Brooks, Donnell, Rodman, Jordan, Hines, Pool, Shaw, and Gilliam.

Col. Thomas Ruffin. On Wednesday last, this gentleman addressed the Democracy of Edgecombe at Sparta, in a very striking and appropriate speech. We understand he placed himself boldly on the old Democratic platform, and very properly repudiated all the new-light, progressive principles which ambitious disorganizers are attempting to graft thereon. Clearly expounding the Democratic creed, the Bank, the Tariff, the Land question, (the good old doctrine,) Internal Improvement, Intervention &c., he took the manly position that none of the petty questions, advocated and fussed over by cross-roads statesmen and would-be-ruling cliques, should receive from him any encouragement whatsoever. As the candidate of the party, a regard for its permanent and lasting success demanded of him an absolute discouragement of every thing of the kind. No party could succeed, clogged by the innumerable little questions, which would surely be raised, were they permitted to influence or rule the party in the slightest degree.

In the 1st District the effects are already visible, and we hope to lay before our readers soon, the noble letter of Mr. Biggs to those who wished to attempt his elevation by such means.
Tarborough Southerner.

An Eminent Physician Dead. Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, an eminent physician, scholar and wit, died in Philadelphia on Friday evening last, aged 74. He was born in this State, educated at Edinburg, and since 1811 has filled the most important Chairs in the Pennsylvania University.

University of Virginia. The Board of Visitors of this institution have appointed Dr. Socrates Maupin, of Richmond, to the chair of Chemistry vacated by the resignation of Dr. Smith; and Mr. F. H. Smith, of Loudoun, to that of Natural Philosophy, just resigned by Dr. Rodgers.

SERIES of CALAMITIES IN NEW YORK.

A series of calamities occurred in New York on Friday, involving the loss of fourteen lives, the maiming of as many more, and the destruction of a large amount of property. The first was the explosion of one of the boiler flews of the steamer New World, (as mentioned in our telegraphic despatch on Saturday,) as she was about to leave for Albany, at 7 o'clock in the morning. By this accident Eli Buel, John Reid, John Donnelly, Jos. Fosdick, Jas. Porter and John J. Monks, firemen, were so badly scalded as to cause their deaths; and John Foster, a waiter, in his fright, jumped overboard and was drowned. Washington Hawes, the chief engineer, and Edward Martin, dock hand, were badly scaled, and several others slightly.

The fire on the same morning, which resulted in John Cushing being burnt to death, and Mrs. Sophia Healy being killed by jumping from a fourth story window, was at the bakery of Jas. Donegan, which was entirely destroyed. Two entire families came near perishing in the flames. They were compelled to leap from a 4th story window.

On the same morning a little child of John Oberhuber fell into a pot of coffee, by which it was scalded to death.

But the most serious calamity of the day ensued from a violent hail storm, accompanied by lightning and a high wind, which passed over the upper section of the city between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, lasting about half and hour. The hail stones, or pieces of ice, as they are represented, were of extraordinary size, and clattered down upon the roofs of the houses like a shower of brickbats. It is said the shipyard of Mr. Thomas Collyer, at the Dry Dock, was covered with irregularly shaped pieces of ice, or large clusters of hail-stone. Several of them were measured, one of which was 6¼ inches in circumference, another 7 inches, and a third measured 3 inches long and 2 inches thick. The inhabitants of a house in Waverly place were startled by a solid body falling in the front yard, and on proceeding there found a number of pieces of ice, which appeared to have been originally one piece broken by the fall. When together they would weigh about two pounds. The garden at the back of the house had also a large number of pieces of ice scattered over it, and a skylight at the top of the house was smashed by the hailstones. A piece of ice fell on the pavement before a gentleman's window, of the size of a man's fist, followed by one much larger, which, however, broke into fragments when it struck the ground. The force of the hail stones broke several skylights, and after the ice-balls had lain for some time, and were considerably dissolved, a hatfull could be taken up, averaging the size of hens' eggs. The Commercial says:

The grandest exhibition that will ever be seen and heard in the place, we witnessed at the Crystal Palace. About ten minutes after the storm burst, the most terrific hailstones we ever saw began to rattle like discharges of musketry upon the tin roof and glass sides. Some of the masses of ice were as large as hens' eggs. There were probably a thousand excited workmen in the building, and a good many exhibitors and visitors, among whom were some 20 ladies. A portion of the frame work of the addition next to 42 street went down with a terrible crash, and a part of the brick wall of the engine house on the opposite side of the street, was blown over, crushing two or three shanties, fortunately without any other injury than driving the occupants out into the storm.

The Explosion of the Steamboat Wayne. Newbern, N. C. papers gives the following particulars of the loss of this steamer. She lay at the mouth of Lower Broad Creek, about forty miles below Newbern; was bound to Bay river, for the purpose of bringing up timber, and having anchored, the crew were in the act, on Sunday morning about 4 o'clock, of hauling up the anchor, preparatory to pursuing their course, when the explosion of the boiler took place.

The steam and water forced their way towards the forward part of the boat, throwing into the river all who stood within their reach. Four of those who were on the bow, engaged at the anchor, lost their lives, either from the effects of the steam, or by being drowned after falling into the water. Three named Charles, Adam, and Emanuel, slaves, belonged to John Blackwell, Esq., and the other, Bill, to J. M. Roberts, Esq. Two others, Oliver and Sam, one the property of Mr. Blackwell, and the other to Mrs. Eliza Veil, escaped death by drowning, only by timely efforts of Mr. Ossian Hanks and Mr. Rohm, Captain of the steamer. They were drawn out of the water badly scalded.

The boiler, from the reaction was thrown with tremendous force through the whole length of the boat, crushing everything to atoms, that opposed its progress. The cook, a woman, named Patience, the property of Mr. J. L. Durand, was lying asleep on the floor of the ladies' cabin, and has not been seen or heard of since. As the boiler passed through the cabin, she must have been killed by its force, and then carried along with it in the river, at the stern of the Boat.

Mr. Hanks and Mr. Rohm were in the cabin, also asleep at the time of the explosion. Mr. Hanks occupied a berth on one side, and Rohm on the other side of the cabin, immediately opposite each other. Their escape seems really providential, as the boilers passed in a few inches of them. On being aroused by the pouring in upon them of the water, they immediately rushed up the stairs to the upper deck, and thence to the forward part of the boat, where they succeeded, as we have stated, in rescuing two of the negroes from a watery grave.

This accident, we are assured, is not owing to any fault or negligence. What was the real cause, has not as yet been ascertained. It is presumed to be some defect in the boiler. The loss accruing must be considerable. The boat is greatly shattered, and now lies sunk in water, from eight to twelve feet deep, as far as the wheel, which is in the stern, would permit.

Forgery Trial—Exciting Scene.

Cincinnati, July 1st. In Court to-day, during the trial of Kissane and Findlay for forgery, Wm. H. Johnston was called as a witness for the defence. He called upon Kissane yesterday and told him he was able to prove his whereabouts on the 14th, and correct the mistake made by the witnesses for the prosecution. Previously, he had not seen Kissane for some time, but, on reading the report in the papers, the idea occurred to him of taking the stand and proving an alibi. Johnson was formerly of the firm of Lot, Pugh & Co., for whom Kissane was confidential clerk. After Johnson had testified, the Prosecuting Attorney handed him a forged check, drawn by Kissane in December last, and also giving him one of the forged checks. Johnson said he knew Kissane's handwriting as well as his own. He then compared the checks, and as he did so an expression of terror came upon his countenance, and with a convulsive movement he threw both checks upon the able, exclaiming. "That check is in Kinsane's handwriting—great God!" Johnson then fell back with a convulsive expression, and was assisted to a chair. The effect was stunning upon the judge, jurors, lawyers and spectators.

Horrid Murder. The Lynchburg Virginian of Monday ascertains from a gentleman who came up the canal by Friday night's packet, that a most awful tragedy, resulting in the death of two brothers by the hands of a third, occurred in the county of Buckingham on Thursday. The circumstances as near as they can be gathered are as follows: Shelton Farrer displeased in some way one of his sons, who immediately seized a double barrel loaded gun, and attempted to shoot him. A brother interfered and undertook to wrest the gun from him, when he was shot down. Another brother made a renewed effort to stop the mad man, which resulted in the same way—he was instantly killed.

The information of the Virginian is direct and reliable, but for that it would be indisposed to believe that such a horrid and revolting crime could be committed in a civilized community.

Melancholy Casualty. Monday night was truly a chapter of aacidents in our community. As the steamer Seiden arrived at the wharf at quite a late hour, on her return from Old Point, with a large pleasure party, four persons on leaving the boat owing to the exceeding darkness of the hour, walked overboard, and we regret to add one of them, a Mr. Merrick, a tailor from Warrenton, North Carolina, was drowned. We understand there were no lights on the wharf to direct the traveller in his course; if so, there is a most culpable neglect somewhere.
Norfolk Argus.

"When the heart-sick Earth
Turns her broad back upon the [illegible]
And stoops her weary forehead to the [illegible]
To struggle with her sorrows all alone,
The Moon, that patient sufferer, pale with pain,
Presses her cold lips on her sister's brow,
'Till she is calm."

"The bridegroom sea
Is toying with the shore—his wedded bride.—
And, in the fullness of his marriage joy,
He decorates her tawny brow with shells,
Retires a space to see how fair she looks,
Then, proud, runs up to kiss her."

"If ye are fair,
Mankind will crowd around you, thick as when
The full faced Moon, in silver on the sea,
The eager waves lift up their gleaming heads,
Each shouldering for her smile."

"Our troubled age shall pass as doth a day
That leaves the West all crimson with the promise
Of the diviner morrow, which even then
Is hurrying up the World's great side with light."

"I'm drunk with joy,
This is a royal life—the top of life—
Henceforth my path slopes downward to the grave.

"She covered me
With her wild sorrow, as an April cloud
With dim dishevelled tresses hides the hill
On which its heart is breaking."

"We saw the streaming moon flee through the sky,
Pursued by all the dark and hungry clouds."

"My heart's on fire and I drive
To outer blackness like a blazing ship"

We can recollect few finer passages than these, and when we reflect that they were produced by one scarcely out of his minority, we cannot help but form hopes that the maturity of his powers will be as brilliant as the promise.

DIED.

In Lenoir County, on the 29th June, Cornelia, daughter of Council Wooten, Esq.

At his residence near Bath, on the 21st June, Mr. Thomas Windley, aged about 60 years.

In Newbern on the 27th June, Lewis Henry, infant son of Lewis H. Missilies, aged 12 months.

In Newbern on Sunday morning, June 26th, John H. son of Elisha and Jane Colbert, aged four years, seven months and twenty days.

In Newbern on Thursday the 16th June, Peter Delcini, son of Mr. Frederick P. Backus, aged 4 years, 5 months and 13 days.

In Newbern on Tuesday the 21st June, Mary A., daughter of Mr. Frederick P. Backus, aged 2 years, 6 months and 7 days.

In Newbern on the 23d June, Mary Ann, daughter of James E. and Mary A. Bishop, in the 6th year of her age.

In Newbern on Tuesday the 21st June, Emma Virginia, daughter of Mr. Wm. B. Hutchins, aged 6 years and 22 days.

In Newbern on Wednesday the 22d June, Harriet Smith, daughter of Mr. Wm. B. Hutchins, aged 2 years, 4 months and 6 days.

In Newbern on Thursday the 23d June, Mrs. Ann M. Agent, consort of Capt. Daniel Agent, in the 36th year of her age.

In Chatham county, on the 23rd ultimo, Robert Edwards, only son of James F. and Elizabeth A. Rives, aged 2 years 10 months and 23 days.

When the dreams of life are fled,
When its wasted lamps are dead,
When in cold oblivion's shade
Beauty, fame, and wealth are laid,
Where immortal spirits reign,
There may we all meet again. [Com

MISS H. W. MIRRELL and MRS. BLOOD propose opening a School for the instruction of young Ladies and Misses at the rooms of the Masonic Lodge, on Monday the 11th of July.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

July 6th, 1853. 67—

HENRY D. TURNER,
Bookseller, Publisher, and Stationer,
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Raleigh, N. C.

PUBLISHER of the Supreme Court Reports of North Carolina, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz:

Term Reports,	Law & Equity,	in	1	Vol.
Conference,	do	do	1	do
Haywood's ditto,	do	do	2	do
Battle's Haywood,	do	do	1	do
Taylor's Law Repository,	do	do	1	do
Murphy's Reports,	do	do	3	do
Hawks' Reports,	do	do	4	do
Devereux's Law,		do	4	do
Devereux's Equity,		do	2	do
Dev. & Battle's Law,		do	3	do
Dev. & Battle's Equity.		do	2	do
Iredell's Law,		do	13	do
Iredell's Equity		do	7	do

Iredell's Digest of the Reports from the commencement up to the year 1845, do 4 do

N. C. Form Book. Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention, or Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1853.

Martin's History of North Carolina; Jones History of North Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North Carolina by Jones. Farmer's Own Book, or Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.

Raleigh, July 2, 1853. 66—

JOHNSTON ACADEMY,
JOHN W. STUART, Principal.

WE, having employed Mr. John W. Stuart, who was educated at Randolph Macon College, Va., and comes recommended for having attained to the highest grade of scholarship and sustained an unexceptionable good moral character, while at that Institution, announce to the former patrons, and the public generally, that the next session will commence on the 27th of June. The Academy is situated in the west end of the county, near the Wake line, in as healthy and agreeable a community as any to be found, and affords, we think, facilities for as thorough instruction as any School of the kind in the State.

The expenses, per session of 22 weeks, are as follows:
For spelling, reading, and writing, $8.
For Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and the higher branches $10.
For Classics $14.

Board can be had in families convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

For the competency and good moral character of Mr. Stuart, refer to the Faculty of R. M. College.

DR. J. T. LEACH, Chairman.
Trustees. Rev. T. Gerrard, W. D. Turner, Capt. Simon Smith, A. J. Leach, John McClane, W. R. Moore.

July 1, 1853 66—2t.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD our interest in the Stock of Goods, Wares and Merchadize, in the Store lately owned by Rich'd Smith, (on the corner,) to Messrs. PECK & BLEDSOE, which will be kept well supplied by them with Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

Our old friends and patrons will recollect we are next door to the corner, No. 29, cheap place, opposite Harding's, where we shall continue the Dry Goods business, and sell at our usual low prices. This is no "humbug" as the people of this and the counties adjoining know. We are in receipt of a good many Dry Goods, bought within a few days past—and which will be sold low and no mistake. Call on us.

EVANS & COOKE.
June 30, 1853. 66—

Washington City Lime.

300 BARRELS Irish Burnt Washington City Lime, in large barrels, and in good order, now landing from Schr. Rebecca.

ALSO,

400 Barrels Irish Eastern Lime. For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., July 5th, 1853.

THE Book of the Day. Now ready the tenth thousand. "The Lofty and the Lowly: Good in All, and none All-Good." By MARIA J. McINTOSH, author of "Two Lives," "Charms and Counter-Charms," "Evenings at Donaldson Manor," &c., &c. 2 vols. 12 mo.; cloth.

Life, in its varied relations at the North and the South, is the theme of this work. In its graphic delineations of character, truthfulness of representation, and stirring realities of life, it will hardly give place to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The authoress is well known to the public by her many charming works of fiction, and her life has been passed at the North and South. The nobleness of her sentiments, her elevated and candid views, her genuine feelings of humanity, and the elegance and eloquence of her pen, are brought out in these pages with their full brilliancy and effect.

A FEW CRITICISMS OF THE PRESS.

"As to its literary merits, we can honestly commend it as a charming story, and for its moral influence, we think the admirers of Uncle Tom's Cabin will not find their dislike for slavery greatly lessened by its perusal, while they may be persuaded to cherish a kinder feeling towards those whose lot is cast amid the institutions of the South."—*Cincinnati Magazine.*

"It is a book of great interest, written in a candid, truthful spirit—the arrangement of the plot and incidents is skilful, and the work abounds in passages of great pathos and of thrilling interest."—*Boston Journal.*

"A good book, commendable in spirit and creditable in execution—it will make its way in public favor, and win for its accomplished author the commendation of all dispassionate readers."—*Daily Times.*

"Written in a most admirable tone, and with manifest sincerity."—*Troy Whig.*

"Miss McIntosh will certainly find a host of very earnest admirers of the "Lofty and the Lowly."—*Tribune.*

"Her sketch of character and incidents show that she is perfectly familiar with the ground upon which she treads."—*Journal.*

"We assure our readers they will arise from the perusal of these pages impressed with the important lesson they contain."—*Gazette.*

"The characters are depicted with force and eloquence."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"The most eager novel reader will find himself satisfied with the novelty of incidents with which this book is filled."—*Charleston Gazette.*

"Written with a great refinement of feeling."—*Reading Gazette.*

"The book throughout exhibits great dramatic power, fine knowledge of character, and unusual command of language."—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

"I places Miss McIntosh in the fro t rank of American Novelists."—*Utica Gazette.*

"We cordially recommend this noble romance."—*Ontario Repository.*

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by
H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, July 4th, 1853. 67—

HARRINGTON'S SCHOOL.

THE first session of this School will open on the 11th day of July, and continue twenty-one weeks. It will be under the supervision of the subscriber, who is a graduate of the University, and trusts, as he has had some experience in teaching, that he will be able to impart good moral and mental instruction to his pupils, and prepare them for any College in the Union.

In governing his school the subscriber will exercise a rigid discipline, and information respecting the conduct and progress of each student will be transmitted to parents and guardians twice a session.

The Academy, newly erected, is situated on the branch of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, running to Evans' Mills, on an elevated and healthy position, near the place formerly known as "Academy." The neighborhood, as many can testify who received their education here more than a quarter of a century ago, is moral, healthy and intelligent.

Excellent board, lights, washing and bedding included, can be readily obtained at A. W. Jones', Esq., and in many other first rate families near the Academy, at from five to six dollars per month.

Tuition in the Languages, $ [illegible] per session; in English and Mathematics, varying according to advancement, from $8 to $15. Tuition is charged from the time of entering the school.

CYRUS HARRINGTON.
Evans' Mills, June 30th, 1853. 66—w4w.

FEMALE SCHOOL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of MR. & MRS. BURWELL'S SCHOOL, will commence on Wednesday the 10th of July, 1853.

For terms, &c., address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsborough, N. C.
June 13, 1853. 62—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th July.

Terms [illegible]

June 29, 1853. R. M. GRAVES, Principal.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS. Just received, something new and pretty.
PALMER & HANNAH.

VALUABLE WARREN LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove to the West, offers for sale his valuable landed property, lying in the Counties of Warren and Franklin, situated [illegible] between Warrenton and 8 miles [illegible] Littleton on the [illegible] Gaston Rail Road. [illegible] are equal to any in the County of Warren for the production of corn, wheat, and tobacco. About 700 acres of the tract is bottom land of a fine quality, one half of which is cleared, [illegible] thoroughly cultivated and drained, the other half [illegible] original forest, and heavily timbered. There is [illegible] quantities of cedar rail land on the tract, making [illegible] to work fifty hands to advantage. The tract can be conveniently divided into three farms. It is unnecessary to give an extended description of these lands, as persons wishing to purchase will examine and judge for themselves. The subscriber being anxious to sell, will submit to a sacrifice to effect a sale; therefore persons wishing to invest capital in real estate would do well to examine these lands.

In my absence Mr. Evans will take pleasure in showing the land and making known the terms, which will be accommodating. S. A. WILLIAMS.

Warren County, N. C., May 9, 1853. 50—8tw.

$20 REWARD!

RUNAWAY from Elijah Malone, on the 14th of May last, near Gordonton, Person County, a negro boy by the name of WILLIAM. Said negro is about 20 [illegible] of age; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a pale Yellow [illegible], rather slender built, and round shoulders; has a large mouth, front teeth broad and white; he has a wild look when spoken to, and is slow to answer; he has a very rough and bumpy face, and there may be some scars on the fingers of one of his hands, occasioned by a burn; he has remarkably kinky hair for a mulatto, and walks rather low-legged. When he was last heard from he had on a black coat, either Broadcloth or Alpacca, dark pantaloons and a black round-crowned hat. His father was a free man, by the name of Bush, and he may attempt to pass under that name. I have bought the said boy from Elijah Malone, and I will give the reward of twenty dollars to any person who will deliver said boy to me, two miles East of Prospect Hill, in Orange County, or confine him in any Jail, so that I can get him. HENRY MALONE.

June 9th, 1853. 976—5tw.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS,

SITUATED in the County of Stokes, on the North side of the Sauratown Mountain, two and a quarter miles West of the County-seat, Danbury, fifteen miles East of the Pilot Mountain, fifteen miles North-west of Germanton, and eight miles West of Martin's Lime Kiln, in the immediate vicinity of the Hanging Rock, Shevelnitz Cascade and Moor's Nob, the highest peak of Sauratown, bring three hundred feet higher than the Pilot.

Encouraged by the liberal feelings of a large number of persons the last two seasons, the subscribers have recently made considerable improvement for the accommodation of the public, and are now prepared to receive visitors.

The Spring is a strong and bold Chalybeate. As to the medicinal properties of the water we would refer to the many invalids who have visited the place and been restored to health and strength.

Terms of board for a single person,

Per meal,	25 cents,
" day,	75 "
" week,	$4 50 "

Children and servants half price—horses fed at 50 cents per day. Rent of cabins (without board) $3 per week. T. & J. F. REDDICK.

June 6th, 1853. 60—6w.

$20 REWARD

will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get her, a negro woman, MALINDAY, who ranaway from the plantation of Peterson Ivey, in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eye brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Farish. I suppose she is lurking somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Holt's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife.

Address me at Holly Springs, N. C.

P. B. BURT, Adm.,
of P. IVEY.

June 28, 1853. 65—4w.

Female School.

MISS H. W. Merrill and Mrs Blood will open a school, at the rooms of the Masonic Lodge, on the 6th of July next, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Misses in the various branches pertaining to a thorough and accomplished education.

Terms of Tuition for the English branches,	$10
French Language,	5
Latin,	5
Pencil and fine Crayon drawing,	15
Oil Painting,	20
Music on the Piano and Guitar,	20
Instruction in vocal music gratis.	

Lessons in embroidery and needle-work given, if desired.

Raleigh, June 10, 1853. 60—2m.

$10 REWBRD.

LEFT on the 20th of March, ALFRED, a copper-colored boy, 18 to 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet, 6 or inches high—talks on the end of his tongue—had on a wool hat, badly worn, and yarn clothing. He carried off a cloth cap, and a blanket with other clothing.

ALFRED has relations in Raleigh, and also at William Turner's, in Johnston Co.

The subscriber's Post Office is at Raleigh.

CASWELL POWELL.

Wake Co., March 23, 1853. 36—tf.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living nine miles west of Raleigh, in August last, my negro boy ABEL. Said boy is of a dark color, forty years old, and weighs about 140 pounds. He has a wife at Sidney Ivey's, in this County, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of A. Turner, Jas. Stuart, and Kimbrough Jones, in Cumberland County. All persons are forewarned not to harbor said boy.

CORBIN EDWARDS.

Wake County, June 25, 1853. 978—5tw pd.

Lot for Sale in Oxford,

GRANVILLE, N. C.

A LARGE and commodious two-story DWELLING HOUSE, together with all necessary outhouses, a splendid Garden, and ten acres of very rich Land. Apply to R. C. Maynard, Franklinton, N. C. or Mr. William Paschall, Oxford, Granville, County, N. C.

June 24, 1853. 978—w3w.

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

FALL Session, 1853, commences 1st Monday in July. Board, without extra charges, $45 per session. Tuition $10, or $15 according to the studies. Music on Piano $20; Guitar $17 50; all other extra branches as heretofore. On application to the Principal, a circular will be sent containing full particulars.

A. H. RAY, Principal.

June 3rd, 1853. 975—4tw pd.

A. & H. HARRIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, Va.

WILL make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.

April 19, 1853. 44—1y.

WILLIAM S. MASON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Raleigh, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham and Wake. He can be found at his office on the same square with James McKimmon's residence.

January 23d, 1853. 20—1y.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,
Smithfield, N. C.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&sw1y.

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy.

THE 24th Session will commence on the 7th of July, 1853.

Raleigh, June 17, 1853. 61—4t.

Candles! Candles!! A supply of Sperm and Adamantine Candles, very good and at reduced prices—may be had of P. F. PESCUD.

February 23d, 1853.

SELECT
Classical and Mathematical School,
WARRENTON, N. C.

[illegible] Principal.
[illegible] Assistant.

THE next Session will commence on Monday the [illegible] of July.

Additional arrangements have been made which will enable the Principal to accommodate with good board and spacious rooms the constantly increasing number of applicants for admission into the School. Boys from a distance are required to Board in the family of the Principal, where the strictest supervision is exercised over their morals, and where they receive every kindness and attention conducive to their comfort. The Principal relies with proud confidence upon the merits of his School alone for success; and refers the public to his own well-known skill, and experience for more than 20 years, in the business of teaching, to the undoubted ability and fidelity of his accomplished colleague, to the good behavior, moral deportment, and intellectual improvement of the students, and to the already extensive and constantly extending patronage bestowed upon him, as the best and most reliable recommendations of the School which it is in his power to exhibit. His patrons are the best judges of the character of the Seminary and to them he confidently refers an enlightened public. The School is independent of any Board of Trustees, and under the exclusive management of the Principal.

MR. MCMURRAN, the able coadjutor of the Principal, graduated with high distinction at Hampden Sydney College and brings with him testimonials from the President and Faculty of that Institution, evincing his great moral worth and high order of scholarship especially in Mathematics and the solid sciences. He has, likewise, a letter of recommendation signed by every member of the Board of Trustees of Greene Academy in Alabama of which he was Principal until his services were secured for this School, expressing their exalted sense of his qualifications as a Teacher and their deep regret at losing his valuable services. Besides the testimonials above alluded to, he is strongly recommended as a gentleman and Teacher by the Rev. Dr. Hall of Huntsville Ala., by the Rev. J. T. Hargrove, Middleburg, Va., by the Rev. Moses D. Hoge, Richmond, Va., by A. D. Dickinson and Sam'l. C. Anderson esq'rs. Prince Edward Ct. House, Va., by the Rev. W. S. F. Graham, President of Delaware College, and by the Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., L. L. D., President, and Messrs. Jackson, Lewis and Reed, Professors of Union College, N. Y.

Like the Principal, McMurran is a southern man by birth and education.

TERMS—Per Session of five Months.

Board,	$50 00
Tuition in the English branches,	12 50
" " Ancient Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
Tuition in the Modern Languages, (each)	10 00
Fuel at School Room,	50

Warrenton, June 16th, 1853. 977—w4w.

CLASSICAL AND
MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL
BY L. WADDELL, A. M.

THE second Session of the subscriber's School, in Raleigh, will commence on the 5th of July next. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of a complete Classical and Mathematical education.

Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

TERMS:

Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics,	$25,00
French extra,	10,00

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

REFERENCES:

James M. Towles, Esq. Raleigh,
Wilson Whitaker, Esq. Wake County,
Faculty of Washington College, Lexington, Va.
Trustees of Staunton Academy, Staunton, Va.
Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D. Raleigh,
Rev. W. H. McGuffey, D. D., University of Virginia,
Rev. R. H. Phillips, Virginia Female Inst. Staunton,
Rev. Moses D. Hoge, Richmond, Va.
Hon. S. S. Baxter, Richmond, Va.
Rev. B. M. Smith, Staunton, Va.
Judge J. W. Brockenbrough, U S Court, Lexington,
Judge L. P. Thompson, Staunton,
Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, late Secretary of the Interior, Staunton,
Dr. F. T. Striblin, Western Lun. Asylum, Staunton
Rev. B. H. Rice, D. D. Prince Edward co. Va.
Rev. J. Smyth, Springfield, N. C.

L. WADDELL.

Raleigh, June 4, 1853. 24—1y.

Pleasant Grove Female Institute,
FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

AS the Male School at Pleasant Grove is now finally discontinued, the subscriber will, on the 2nd Monday in July, open a FEMALE SCHOOL of the first order, under the charge of Miss H. N. Adams, well qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in our best Schools, having observed her course for nearly two years as a Teacher in my family; experience, however, is the best evidence in school teaching, and those wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this institution will please inform the subscriber immediately, as the number of pupils will at no time exceed sixteen.

The Musical Department will be superintended by Teachers of the first grade, and every attention will be given to the deportment of the Young Lady, both in and out of School.

This situation is known to be one of the most pleasant and healthy in the State—eight miles South of the Shocco Springs.

TERMS.

The Higher English branches and French,	$12,50
Lower do. " "	10,00
Music on Piano, " "	12,50
Ditto on Guitar, " "	10,00
Vocal Music with Acolian, "	12,50
Drawing, " " "	5,00
Painting in water colors " "	5,00
Board per month,	7,50

WM. J. BRANCH.

Louisburg, June 11th, 1853. 776—3tw.

MIDWAY MALE ACADEMY,
FRANKLIN COUNTY, N, C,

THE next session of this School will open on the 2nd Monday in July ensuing, and continue five mynths. Being situated in a section of country remarkable for health, intelligence and refinement, it offers peculiar inducements as a resort for those desiring the acquisition af mental culture without the hazard of health or morals. The courses of instruction will be thorough, embracing the usual branches of an English and Classical School. Good board may be obtained in highly respectable families—Col. Jourdan F. Jones, J. J. Jones, and Wm. J. Branch's at $7,00 per month.

Terms of Tuition, per Session:

For the English course,	$10,00
For the Classical,	15,00

While it is desirable, and thought highly important that pupils should enter at the opening of the session they may nevertheless enter at any time and pay from the time of entrance; but when entered, they will be charged for the remainder of the session, except by special agreement to the contrary.

ISAAC H. BRIDGES,
Principal.

June 15, 1852. 776—5w.

Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

THIS Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C. April 15, 1853. 43—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—w1y.

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.
PALMER & RAMSAY,
DEALERS IN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, *Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.*

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Breastpins and Rings,
Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armlets,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Gandlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY.
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his former patrons, and his friends, and the public at large, that he will, at the commencement of the next session, resume his station at the head of South Lowell Academy.

This Institution is situated in a section of the State where a healthful climate, pure water, pleasant scenery, and a moral community furnish as many incitements to industry as are often to be found. Young men from any part of the State, or adjoining States, need fear no injurious effects from the climate, at South Lowell, while to those in the eastern portion of the State it offers a safe and pleasant retreat from the diseases incident to that region.

While no pains will be spared to improve the mind, it will not be forgotten that knowledge is valuable only when united with integrity of heart, and consequently every reasonable effort will be made to lead the minds of those intrusted to our care, to "remember their Creator in the days of their youth." There will be preaching at the Academy three or four times a month, and other religious exercises once or twice a week.

No Student will be permitted to remain who exerts an immoral influence, and none to return who does not attend diligently to his duties.

One competent assistant will be present at the commencement of the session, and another will immediately be obtained, if the interests of the Students demand.

Particular attention will be given to preparing young men for teachers.

Students can come by public convevance to Hillsborough, 12 miles west, or to Oxford, 25 east of South Lowell, and at either place private conveyances can readily be obtained.

Board will be furnished in the best families at $6 per month. Tuition—For beginners $10—For common and higher English $12,50—For Languages $15. To the sons of regular Ministers tuition will be furnished at one half the above rates.

Books can be obtained at South Lowell at the publisher's retail prices, adding only the cost of transportation.

The next session will commence on Wednesday, July 27, and the Class will be organized the same day.

JAMES A. DEAN.

June 13, 1853. 60—3t.

☞ Richmond C. Advocate; Message; Spirit of the Age; Newbernian; Wilmington Commercial; Fayetteville Observer, and Hillsboro' Recorder will please copy three times and send their bills to J. A. D.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
CEDAR ROCK, N. C.

THE subscriber having consented to take charge of this popular institution, situated in Franklin County, about 12 miles east of Louisburg, will commence exercises on the 2d Monday in July next. It is presumed that the desirableness of this location is so well known as to render a reference in this connection, almost unnecessary. It is known that in point of health, intelligence, refinement, and influence, the community of Cedar Rock is almost without a parallel in the State. The course of instruction will be thorough, embracing the usual branches of a practical English education, an extensive course of sciences and mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French Languages. Board may be obtained in the best families at $6,50 per month.

TERMS of Tuition per Session of five months, $10, $12, and $15, according to advancement. The above charges embrace the expenses per session for the entire course, except French, for which $6 extra will be charged. WM. C. FINCH, Principal.

June 22, 1853. 64—4w.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will open on the 12th day of July next.

Terms of Tuition per Session of 5 months $7 50 to $15. Board with the trustees $5 per month.

The present principal, Mr. Jno. F. Dance, has had charge of this institution for the last 18 months, and has proven himself eminently qualified for the responsible station.

The object of the trustees has been from the start to afford a good School preparatory to any College in the country at so low a price as to make success certain—to effect this they place board at $5 per month, which is so low that it should not be estimated as a part of the expense at all.

The School is located in Granville county, 9 miles west of Oxford, in a healthy, moral and pleasant neighborhood.

For further particulars, address

C. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES—Dr. Jas. A. Russell, Wm. Clement, Allen Walker, Jas. C. Cozart and L. P. Allen.

Tar River P. O., Granville Co., N. C. } 974 wtl2J'y.
May 28th, 1853.

Pleasant Grove Male Academy.
Wake Forest, N. C.

WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., *Principal*

THE next session of this institution will commence on the first Monday in July next. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights, and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session.

For further particulars address

DR. W. HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, N. C.

May 12th, 1853. 973—t15thJuly.

Lime & Herrings.

NOW discharging at our Wharf,
400 bbls fresh Eastern Lime,
100 do do Washington City Lime,
80 do No. 1 Cut Herrings,
60 half No. 1. Family Roe Herrings.

For sale low by NIEMEYER & WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., June 21, 1853. 64

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Couties. Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

June 15, 1853. 62—tf.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Bate, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1t

Weeding Hoes.

A LARGE lot Weeding Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scy the Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale, by

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, April 11th, 1853. 42—

Oxford Male Academy.

THE next session of the Oxford Male Academy will commence the 2nd Monday in July.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.
T. J. HORNER, Assistant.

Oxford, June 2nd, 1853. 58—5w.

Berage DeLaines.

A FEW pieces for sale low by

J. BROWN.

IMPORTANT AND CHEERING NEWS!

PARISEN & KING'S
STEAMSHIP EXPRESS,
PER ROANOKE AND JAMESTOWN.
REDUCED RATES AND INCREASED XPEDITION, &c., &c., &c.

THE proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent below the old HUMBUG MONOPOLY.

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of Humbug, Imposition and Monopoly!

☞ Be sure to order your goods by PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st, N. Y.,
and Bollingbrook street, Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.

V. D. Groner,	Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. Womack,	Farmville, Va.
Wm. Bailey,	Fredericksburg, Va.
Wm. L. Maule,	Richmond, Va.
W. Bagby,	Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. Minor,	Charlottesville, Va.
John Campbell,	Weldon, N. C.
John Nutt,	Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. Turner,	Raleigh, N. C.
James L. Reid,	Henderson, N. C.
Turnbull & Stallings,	Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. Hamlet,	Goldsboro', N. C.
Stark & Pierce,	Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. Whitfield,	Franklinton, N. C.
James L. Duke,	Ridgeway, N. C.
C. Allen,	Littleton, N. C.

☞ NOTICE. Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King, 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships,

VIRGINIA, N. CAROLINA & TENNESSEE.

June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

IMPORTANT EXPRESS NOTICE.
Beware of Imposition and Humbug Monopoly!

WE feel called upon, prompted by a sense of duty to the public and ourselves, to caution the numerous patrons and friends of PARISEN & KING'S Express, throughout Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, against "Hand Bills" and Advertisements, issued by a certain Express Company, long known to the Merchants of the South, (especially Virginia and North Carolina,) as the "TARDY AND EXORBITANT MONOPOLY"

This *fast Express* wishes to impress upon the mind of the public, that they have effected arrangements for EXCLUSIVE EXPRESS PRIVILEGES on the Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, and thus lead the public to suppose that no other Express can run on the ships. To settle this matter definitely, and to place it in its *true light* before the public at large, we will only say, that we have been running our Express on the steamship "ROANOKE" since she made her second trip, and will continue to run until she makes her *last trip*; and, on the 16th inst., will make our first Express shipment on board the new and magnificent Steamship "JAMESTOWN,"—and which Expresses will be under the charge of OUR OWN SPECIAL MESSENGERS. Freight and Packages will be taken, and delivered with our usual promptness, and at the same low rates as heretofore—which will be at least 40 per cent. below the charges of the "SELF-STYLED EXCLUSIVE EXPRESS COMPANY," as we are aware they must do a large business, and their patrons pay big prices, for the privilege of having a small room on board the ships, for which PARISEN & KING offered the sum of ($47,000) *Forty-Seven Thousand Dollars* for a five years contract.

We will again and lastly state to the public and our patrons, that as OUR interests are largely identified with the increasing enterprise of the South, and the general direction of the business under the present superintendence of the firm, who permanently resides in Petersburg, Va., we call for a continuation of that liberal patronage as heretofore conferred upon us, and a general support of that principle and system of "Economy, Punctuality, and Expedition," as first introduced in the Express business by us, and upon which all may depend on its being carried out to the letter. PARISEN & KING.

JAS. H. KING, Second Barclay street, N. Y.
WM. B. PARISEN, Bollingbrook and 2d St.,
Petersburg, Va.

June 9th, 1853. 60—8t.

EXPRESS NOTICE.
VIRGINIA and Tennessee Railroad.

PARISEN & KING take great pleasure in informing Merchants and others of this city, &c., that they have effected an arrangement with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company for the EXCLUSIVE privilege of running a DAILY EXPRESS, per Mail Trains, over their line from Lynchburg, Va., (there connecting with stages,) to all points in Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, and will commence operations on the 16th of June.

☞ Due notice will be given of the various routes, Agents, &c.

☞ Bear in mind, although we have the *exclusive* right to run an Express on this line, it will be one for the *accommodation* of the public, and not an *exorbitant monopolizing imposition*. PARISEN & KING.

June 9th, 1853. 60—

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
BETWEEN NORFOLK AND NEW YORK.

PASSAGE and Fare, (State room included,) only $8. The swift and elegant Steamship's,

JAMESTOWN & ROANOKE,

being fitted in every respect according to the Act of Congress, will leave Norfolk for New York every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock, with the United States mail, arriving in New York early the next day.

Returning, they will leave New York every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon, and arrive at Norfolk the following day.

For Passage apply on Board, or to

J. M. SMITH & BROTHER,
Norfolk, Va.

June 9th, 1853. 59—3mpd.

AFTER THE TRADE.

THE Subscribers having fully made up their minds to enter into the Hardware Trade would take this occasion to say that they are constantly receiving and intend keeping a more general assortment than has ever been kept in this town, and at prices lower than the lowest—neither of us are "experienced Carpenters," but experienced dealers, and will sell Carpenters Tools and Hardware generally, lower than any other "live man" and no mistake—all we ask from our friends at home and abroad is a trial, and if we do not prove what we say—QUIT US!

R. Smith's corner, cheap side—opposite E. L. Harding's. EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, June 13, 1853. 60—

Castalia High School.

MR. AND MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON, Principals.

THE Summer Term in the male and female departments will commence on Tuesday morning, the 5th of July. Circulars furnished on Application to the Principal.

Castalia, Nash Co., N. C. June 10, 1853. 60—4t.

HERRINGS. 60 bbls. No. 1 trim'd—W. T. Sutton's curing.
30 bbls. No. 1 family roe, W. T. Sutton's curing.
30 half bbls. No. 1 roe do do

For sale by

A. & H. HARRIS.

Norfolk, June 8th, 1853. 59—1m.

White Goods.

JACKONETTS, English Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, June 4, 1853. 58—

Black Goods.

PLAIN Black Alapacas, various prices.
do do Muslin DeLains
do do French Bombazine
Black Silk, Raw Silk, and Cotton Hose.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, June 4, 1853. 48—

GREENSBOROUGH
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	William A. Wright, Wilmington.
C. P. Mendenhall,	Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
Wm. S. Rankin,	John I. Shaver, Salisbury.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
James M. Garrett,	J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.	PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*
W. P. Moore, Newbern.	
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.	
J. L. Bridgers, Tarborough.	
W. H. CUMMING, *General Agent.*	

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

The Best Work on Fruit Trees ever Published.

THE FRUIT GARDEN, a Treatise intended to illustrate and explain the Physiology of Fruit Trees, the Theory and Practice of all operations connected with the Propagation, Transplanting, Prunning and Training of Orchard and Garden Trees, as Standards Dwarfs, Pyramids, Espaliers, &c., the laying out and arranging different kinds or Orchards and Gardens, the selection af suitable varieties for different purposes and localities, gathering and preserving Fruits, treatment of Diseases, destruction of Insects, description and uses of Implements, &c., illustrated with upwards one hundred and fifty Figures, representing different parts of Trees, all practical operations, forms of trees, Designs for Plantations, and Implements, &c. by P. Barry, of Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, New York, 1 vol. 12 mo. 3d edition. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 18th, 1853.

TO MERCHANTS—IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we redetermined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

TO the Public—*A perfect Luxury in Summ* and Winter. The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of hair Mattresses. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.

ALSO, constantly on hand the much improved shuck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, sofas, lounges, &c. manufactured in various styles.

pairing of sofas, easy-chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c, done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House.

J. H. HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.

Raleigh March 1, 1853. 32

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS
AT THE BAZAAR!!

WHITE, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped, and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass do., Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton do., Black and Fancy Alapaca do., Plaid and Fancy Cassimere do., Blk. Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks, Tweeds, Cashmerette and Angolas do.; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety; Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings do., rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchifs, plain and fancy borders, Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats, plain and fancy Lawn do, fancy Silk do. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves, Black do, Lisle and Linen do, Washed Norway do. Fine Doe do. Black Colored Silk do. Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose do. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore street.

Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

HARRIS'S BAKERY.
NORFOLK, VA.

THIS old and widely known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms:

BUTTER CRACKERS, WATER CRACKERS, SUGAR CRACKERS. SODA CRACKERS, ANTI-DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS, AND WINE BISCUIT,

Also, MOLASSES CAKES, suitable for country stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.

CHARLES HARRIS.

Norfolk, April 25, 1853. 46—9m.pd.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. Will. H. Haywood, jr. dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 1—3mw&sw.

WORKS
WEST SIDE RALEIGH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,
SILAS RUFFIN, PROPRIETOR.

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed;